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# IN THE UNITED STATES
# 1799-1938

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NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD STUDIES
NUMBER 241

# NATIONAL INCOME
# IN THE UNITED STATES
## 1799-1938

*By*

ROBERT F. MARTIN, *Director*
*Economic Research Division, THE CONFERENCE BOARD*

ORGANIZED 1916

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# FOREWORD

THIS publication presents the latest of the studies in the field of income that have been produced by the Conference Board's economic research staff in recent years.[1] The purpose of these studies is to add to the existing body of information regarding the amount, history, composition and distribution of the national income, to improve and clarify the technique of estimating it, and to promote better understanding of the interpretation and proper application of national income estimates among the business community and the general public who are now accustomed to attach great importance to them because of their common use for political as well as practical business purposes.

This study offers the most complete estimates of national income in the United States that are available for the 140-year period beginning in 1799. The sources and methods used in constructing them are fully explained in the Appendix. Though in the nature of such estimates they are not comprehensive and perfect, they are the best approximations possible in the present state of our information in this field, and they present in the most compact form a composite picture of America's economic development such as no other series of statistics can. Many different interpretations of this picture are undoubtedly possible, and Dr. Martin, who has been sufficiently preoccupied with the difficult task of compiling the data and constructing the estimates, has ventured only to indicate those interpretations which are obvious and helpful in understanding the figures. What light this record throws on some of the problems of the present he—and the Conference Board—prefer to leave the reader to judge for himself.

---

[1] These include the following books and articles:

Books:
- "Income Received in the Various States," 1937
- "Income in Agriculture, 1929–1935," 1936
- "National Income and Its Elements," 1936

Conference Board Bulletin articles:
- "The National Income in 1936 and 1937," February, 1938
- "Income Received in the Various States in 1936 and 1937," February, 1938
- "Realized National Income, 1909–1935," April, 1937
- "Income from the Fuel and Power Industries," December, 1937
- "Income from Bituminous Coal Mining," March, 1937
- "Redistribution of Income," December, 1936
- "Income from Transportation, 1929–1935," October, 1936
- "Income from Manufacturing, 1929–1935," July, 1936

In the preparation of this study Dr. Martin makes grateful acknowledgment of the assistance of Mr. Harlow D. Osborne, principal assistant in charge of the statistical work, and Miss Marie L. La Branche, of the Conference Board's research staff, and of the fine encouragement and direct assistance rendered by Dr. Willford I. King, of New York University, in making his own estimate worksheets and experienced observations freely available throughout the progress of the work.

VIRGIL JORDAN
*President*

New York City
January, 1939

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# SUMMARY

DURING the past 140 years the income received by individuals in the United States has increased from less than $1 billion to a peak of almost $80 billion in 1929 and a level of $69 billion in 1937.[1] Part of the fluctuations in income have been caused by changing price levels, but even after adjustment for changes in this factor the realized national income has multiplied about seventy times between 1799 and 1937.

Taking into account the increase in population in the United States as well as the changing price level it is found that the per capita real income, or income in terms of goods and services purchasable with the dollars received, has increased nearly three-fold between 1799 and 1937.

Another striking fact brought out by the per capita real income data is the irregularity of economic advancement throughout the history of the United States. The best available data indicate an actual decline in the economic well-being of individuals during the disturbed period of American history in which the War of 1812 and the later Indian Wars occurred. After a very rapid advance in the 1840's and 1850's there was again a set-back consequent upon the Civil War. Thereafter a period of rapid expansion set in which was checked only by the post-World War depressions.

### *Miscellaneous Income Items*

That part of the total realized national income which is derived from sources not directly related to current organized production has been rising in importance, particularly in recent years. Pensions and compensation for injuries, relief payments, rent on homes and interest on mortgages on homes, as well as direct government subsidies to farmers, have been accounting for a larger portion of the national income total. In 1937 these items amounted to $6.5 billion in the total of $69 billion or about 10%, whereas in 1799 these items accounted for only $3 million of the total realized income of $677 million or less than 0.5%.

---

[1] A preliminary estimate for 1938 is $62 billion. See Chapter I.

### *Importance of Government*

The importance of government as a direct source of income of individuals has also been increasing over the years. In 1799 the population looked to government for only 1% of its personal income. This proportion has been rising, with particularly striking increases during and after each war, so that by 1929 it had reached 8.6%. In the subsequent years of depression there was an unprecedented rise in the importance of government to a peak of 20% in 1936. In the latter year government thus was the immediate source of one-fifth of the income received by individuals in the United States.

### *Kinds of Private Production Income*

Data are available showing the types of income received from private production sources annually since 1899. The progress of incorporation of business enterprises and a shifting in the importance of some industries are reflected in these figures. Salaries and wages and dividends have increased in relative importance while entrepreneurial income, interest, net rents and royalties have declined. During the 38-year period ending in 1937, salaries and wages have increased in importance from 58% to 68% of the total. The greater part of this increase occurred shortly after the World War and there has been remarkably little variation in this percentage since 1920.

Interest has declined in relative importance between 1899 and 1937, falling from 4.5% to 2.2%. It reached a high point of 6% of the total, however, during the depression subsequent to 1929, for it is a stable kind of income and held up relatively well when other kinds of income were drastically declining. Similarly, it declined rapidly in relative importance as total income recovered. Government action to reduce interest rates was also an important factor in the later years.

Entrepreneurial income, or the profits received by individual enterprisers, has declined in relative importance from 29% to 20% in the 38-year period. Meanwhile, net rents and royalties have declined from an importance of 2.8% to 1.7% and dividends have increased from 6% to 8%.

### *Industrial Sources of Private Production Income*

The dynamic nature of the economy in the United States is well illustrated in the remarkable adjustments which have occurred in the relative position of the various industries as contributors to the national income since 1799. In that early year agriculture accounted for almost 40%, and transportation and communication for nearly 25%, of total private production income. Agriculture and its dependent industries accounted for well over two-thirds of the total income in that period. Manufacturing was of minor importance.

In 1937 manufacturing was the outstanding major source of income, accounting for nearly a third of the total. Agriculture and transportation had declined to a position of a little over 10% each, and were both exceeded in importance as a source of income by trade and by service, as well as by manufacturing. These shifts in relative importance have not occurred uniformly over the years but have taken place primarily in several dynamic periods. Details relating to these changes and to the importance of the various kinds of income in each industry will be found in Chapter III.

# NATIONAL INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES
# 1799–1938

## CHAPTER I

## THE NATIONAL INCOME TOTALS

LIKE most economic statistics, national income estimates are figures with two faces. On one side they represent a composite picture of the actual goods and services that the people of the country have gotten in a given period for their consumption or for use in other ways. On the other side they represent a composite account of the cost in money of producing these goods and services. Neither of these pictures is ever complete. In both, the elements included may differ according to the purposes for which they are computed or used, or because the available information is insufficient.[1]

In any sense, however, national income estimates when constructed on a fairly comparable basis for a period of years provide a composite record of the economic activity of a country that affords a broader view and better understanding of its economic history than any other series of general statistics. For such a purpose the national income estimates presented in this book are particularly useful, since they cover over a century and a third of the growth of our national economy.

While national income estimates for early years can at best be only approximate, by confining them to the census years it has been possible to obtain useful results for this period. For some of the early estimates it was necessary to use figures relating to a twelve-month period not precisely within the calendar year. (For details, see Appendix.) The data here shown are derived from a more intensive examination of original documents and subsidiary sources than has heretofore been undertaken. The estimates are more reliable for the recent periods, of course, because more comprehensive source material is available.

---

[1] For a discussion of the meaning of national income estimates, the various types and the methods of compiling them, see Robert F. Martin, "National Income and Its Elements," National Industrial Conference Board, New York, 1936.

## Total Realized National Income, 1799–1938

Viewing the broad upsurge of the national income in the United States since Colonial times, the first impression is one of accelerating speed. This is true, also, of the growth in population. Chart 1, in which the rise in the national income is compared with the increase in population, shows the parallel. It is obvious that over the period as a whole a tremendous growth in population has accompanied the expansion of the national income, but the latter has been greater.

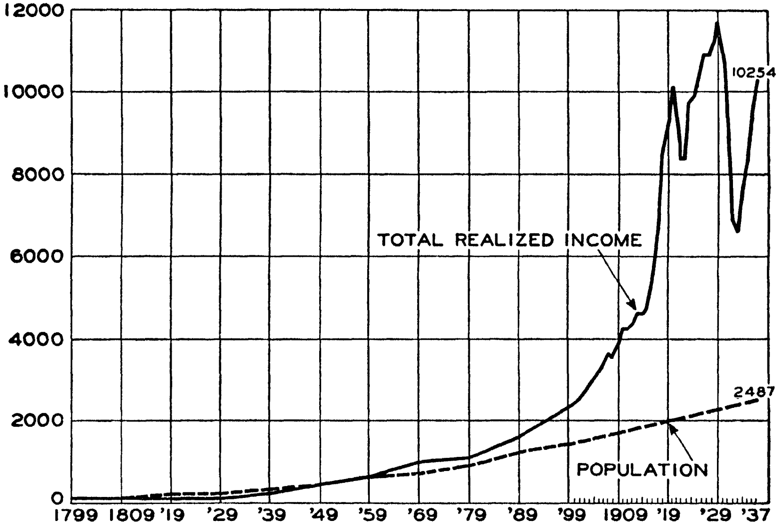
The national income is necessarily measured in dollars. Over the years, however, the quantity of goods and services which a dollar will purchase has varied greatly as their prices have changed. In Chart 2 the growth of the national income in the United States since 1799 is presented, along with an index showing roughly the rises and falls in the general price level or purchasing power of the dollar.

If the national income is to be viewed as a measure of the economic welfare of the people, it is necessary to adjust this measure both for the increase in the population and the variation in prices, or the quantity of goods and services represented by each dollar. These adjustments have been made in Chart 3, which shows the per capita national income for each year in terms of dollars of 1926 purchasing power.

At once a very striking fact appears. Over the century

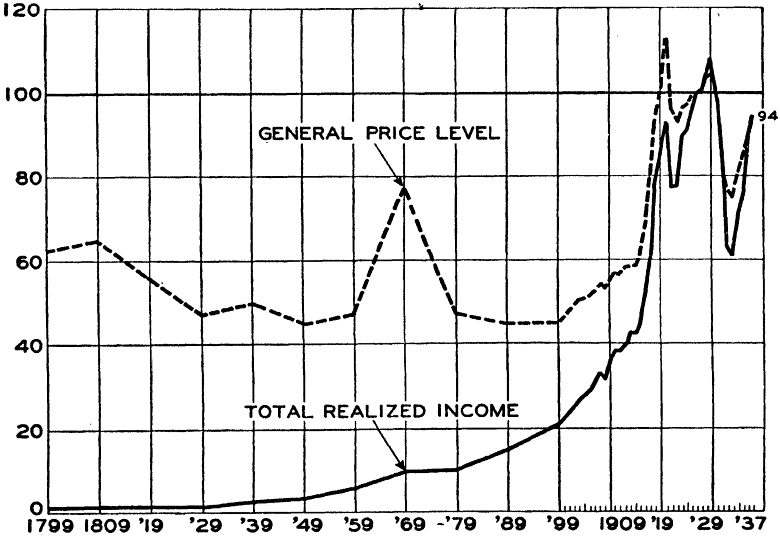
## CHART 1: TOTAL REALIZED INCOME (UNADJUSTED FOR PRICE CHANGES) AND POPULATION, 1799–1937

Index Numbers, 1799 = 100



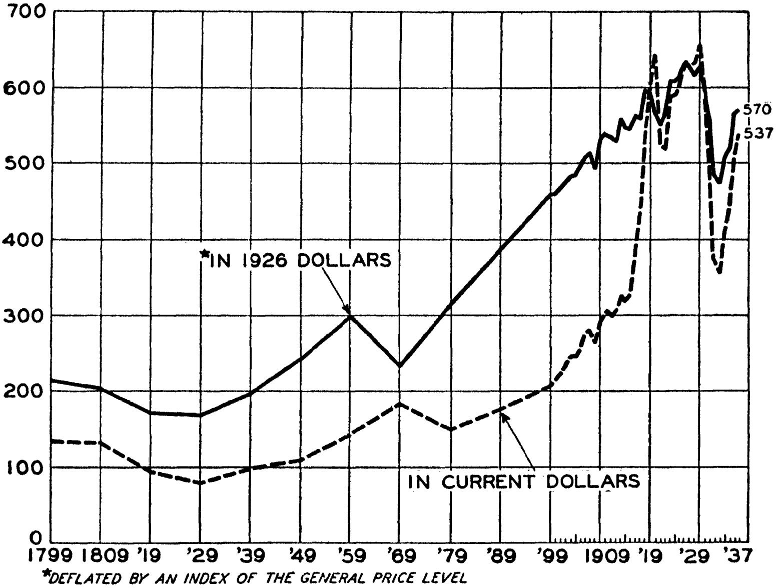
## CHART 2: TOTAL REALIZED INCOME AND THE GENERAL PRICE LEVEL, 1799–1937

Index Numbers, 1926 = 100



and a third covered the "real income," or quantity of goods and services represented by the dollar income of each individual in the country, has risen remarkably, from $214 per person in 1799 to $602 per person in 1937.[1] This three-fold increase represents broadly the economic advancement of the people over the whole period. To some extent, of course, the increase in the actual volume of goods and services consumed by each individual is somewhat overstated, for in the early days a great many services were performed and goods produced within the family at home and did not therefore enter into the exchange economy and appear in the national income accounts. They were not sold for money, and the cost of their production was the labor of the individual or

CHART 3: REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA OF POPULATION, 1799–1937



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[1] A preliminary estimate for 1938 indicates a reduction of this total to about $555.

the family and not a cash expenditure. The increase shown is, therefore, partly attributable to the transfer to the market of services formerly performed at home. Such specialization itself marks an important advance, however, for well-being consists of much more than the quantity of goods and services here measured. Even though the amount of goods and services that were available may not have increased as much as these estimates indicate, their variety and quality are greater, and the labor of producing them is less.

Part of the economic advance during the past century and a third has been realized in the form of shorter hours of work and in the decrease and lightening of the most burdensome tasks. This development has been particularly rapid in the later part of the period. Not only has the weekly average of full-time employment in manufacturing, for example, decreased from 59.0 hours in 1900 to 48.6 hours in 1930,[1] but heavy manual labor has been obviated or diminished by mechanized agricultural implements, motorized equipment, welding and riveting machines, and the standardization of parts. In this recent period there has also been a great improvement in the quality of products, agricultural as well as industrial, while prices have not risen correspondingly and in many cases have actually declined as a result of more efficient methods of production.

Another striking fact brought out by the data on per capita real income is that the growth in amount of goods and services produced and consumed by the individual has not been continuous. During the unsettled years after the Revolution and through the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars, there was a distinct decline in the volume of goods and services circulating per capita. Again, after the Civil War, there was another period of economic disruption, during which the eco-

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[1] Paul H. Douglas, "Real Wages in the United States," Cambridge, Mass., 1930, p. 116; and Carroll R. Daugherty, "Labor Problems in American Industry," Cambridge, Mass., 1936, p. 242.

## TABLE 1: REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, IN CURRENT DOLLARS AND CONSTANT DOLLARS OF 1926 PURCHASING POWER, 1799–1938

| Year | Total Realized National Income | | | | | | Per Capita Realized National Income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] |
| | Millions of Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | | Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | |
| 1799 | 677 | 1,115 | 1,092 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 131 | 216 | 211 | 20.0 | 31.7 | 33.8 |
| 1809 | 915 | 1,441 | 1,423 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 130 | 204 | 202 | 19.9 | 30.0 | 32.3 |
| 1819 | 876 | 1,625 | 1,576 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 93 | 173 | 168 | 14.2 | 25.4 | 26.9 |
| 1829 | 975 | 2,057 | 2,083 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 78 | 164 | 166 | 11.9 | 24.1 | 26.6 |
| 1839 | 1,631 | 3,295 | 3,282 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 98 | 198 | 197 | 15.0 | 29.1 | 31.5 |
| 1849 | 2,420 | 5,319 | 5,450 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 107 | 235 | 241 | 16.4 | 34.5 | 38.6 |
| 1859 | 4,311 | 9,095 | 9,212 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 140 | 296 | 300 | 21.4 | 43.5 | 48.0 |
| 1869 | 6,827 | 8,995 | 8,843 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 180 | 237 | 233 | 27.5 | 34.8 | 37.3 |
| 1879 | 7,227 | 15,183 | 15,442 | 9.1 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 147 | 309 | 315 | 22.5 | 45.4 | 50.4 |
| 1889 | 10,701 | 23,675 | 23,780 | 13.5 | 28.6 | 31.3 | 173 | 383 | 385 | 26.5 | 56.2 | 61.6 |
| 1899 | 15,364 | 36,066 | 34,142 | 19.3 | 43.6 | 45.0 | 205 | 482 | 456 | 31.3 | 70.8 | 73.0 |
| 1900 | 16,158 | 36,557 | 34,974 | 20.3 | 44.1 | 46.1 | 212 | 480 | 459 | 32.4 | 70.5 | 73.4 |
| 1901 | 17,170 | 37,903 | 36,224 | 21.6 | 45.8 | 47.7 | 221 | 488 | 466 | 33.8 | 71.7 | 74.6 |
| 1902 | 18,444 | 39,750 | 37,564 | 23.2 | 48.0 | 49.5 | 232 | 501 | 473 | 35.5 | 73.6 | 75.7 |
| 1903 | 19,595 | 40,319 | 38,956 | 24.6 | 48.7 | 51.3 | 242 | 498 | 481 | 37.0 | 73.1 | 77.0 |
| 1904 | 20,090 | 41,767 | 39,940 | 25.3 | 50.4 | 52.6 | 243 | 506 | 484 | 37.2 | 74.3 | 77.4 |
| 1905 | 21,428 | 44,549 | 41,608 | 27.0 | 53.8 | 54.8 | 254 | 529 | 494 | 38.8 | 77.7 | 79.0 |
| 1906 | 23,165 | 46,610 | 43,543 | 29.1 | 56.3 | 57.3 | 270 | 543 | 507 | 41.3 | 79.7 | 81.1 |
| 1907 | 24,403 | 46,482 | 44,858 | 30.7 | 56.1 | 59.1 | 279 | 531 | 513 | 42.7 | 78.0 | 82.1 |
| 1908 | 23,458 | 46,636 | 44,094 | 29.5 | 56.3 | 58.1 | 263 | 524 | 495 | 40.2 | 76.9 | 79.2 |
| 1909 | 26,456 | 52,596 | 48,102 | 33.3 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 292 | 580 | 530 | 44.6 | 85.2 | 84.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 28,166 | 53,043 | 49,675 | 35.4 | 64.1 | 65.4 | 305 | 575 | 538 | 46.6 | 84.4 | 86.1 |
| 1911 | 28,104 | 52,927 | 50,096 | 35.4 | 63.9 | 66.0 | 300 | 565 | 535 | 45.9 | 83.0 | 85.6 |
| 1912 | 29,422 | 52,167 | 50,294 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 66.2 | 309 | 549 | 529 | 47.2 | 80.6 | 84.6 |
| 1913 | 31,450 | 56,872 | 53,761 | 39.6 | 68.7 | 70.8 | 326 | 589 | 557 | 49.8 | 86.5 | 89.1 |
| 1914 | 31,213 | 55,342 | 53,356 | 39.3 | 66.8 | 70.3 | 319 | 565 | 545 | 48.8 | 83.0 | 87.2 |
| 1915 | 32,533 | 57,176 | 54,042 | 40.9 | 69.0 | 71.2 | 327 | 576 | 544 | 50.0 | 84.6 | 87.0 |
| 1916 | 38,739 | 63,196 | 56,636 | 48.7 | 76.3 | 74.6 | 384 | 627 | 562 | 58.7 | 92.1 | 89.9 |
| 1917 | 46,376 | 65,595 | 57,043 | 58.3 | 79.2 | 75.1 | 454 | 642 | 558 | 69.4 | 94.3 | 89.3 |
| 1918 | 56,956 | 66,928 | 62,044 | 71.6 | 80.8 | 81.7 | 550 | 646 | 599 | 84.1 | 94.9 | 95.8 |
| 1919 | 62,945 | 65,093 | 62,199 | 79.2 | 78.6 | 81.9 | 599 | 620 | 592 | 91.6 | 91.0 | 94.7 |
| 1920 | 68,434 | 60,401 | 60,615 | 86.1 | 72.9 | 79.8 | 642 | 567 | 569 | 98.2 | 83.3 | 91.0 |
| 1921 | 56,689 | 57,787 | 59,485 | 71.3 | 69.8 | 78.3 | 524 | 534 | 550 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 88.0 |
| 1922 | 57,171 | 61,211 | 61,873 | 71.9 | 73.9 | 81.5 | 520 | 557 | 563 | 79.5 | 81.8 | 90.1 |
| 1923 | 65,662 | 68,469 | 68,044 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 89.6 | 589 | 614 | 610 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 97.6 |
| 1924 | 67,003 | 69,004 | 69,004 | 84.3 | 83.3 | 90.9 | 592 | 610 | 610 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 97.6 |
| 1925 | 70,051 | 70,474 | 70,474 | 88.1 | 85.1 | 92.8 | 610 | 614 | 614 | 93.3 | 90.2 | 98.2 |
| 1926 | 73,523 | 73,523 | 73,523 | 92.5 | 88.8 | 96.8 | 631 | 631 | 631 | 96.5 | 92.7 | 101.0 |
| 1927 | 73,966 | 75,630 | 73,966 | 93.0 | 91.3 | 97.4 | 626 | 640 | 626 | 95.7 | 94.0 | 100.2 |
| 1928 | 75,904 | 78,657 | 73,765 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 97.1 | 633 | 656 | 615 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 98.4 |
| 1929 | 79,498 | 82,810 | 75,929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 654 | 681 | 625 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 72,398 | 78,099 | 73,725 | 91.1 | 94.3 | 97.1 | 588 | 634 | 599 | 89.9 | 93.1 | 95.8 |
| 1931 | 60,203 | 72,013 | 68,647 | 75.7 | 87.0 | 90.4 | 485 | 580 | 553 | 74.2 | 85.2 | 88.5 |
| 1932 | 46,708 | 62,527 | 60,503 | 58.8 | 75.5 | 79.7 | 374 | 500 | 484 | 57.2 | 73.4 | 77.4 |
| 1933 | 44,713 | 62,274 | 59,301 | 56.2 | 75.2 | 78.1 | 356 | 495 | 472 | 54.4 | 72.7 | 75.5 |
| 1934 | 51,560 | 67,753 | 64,370 | 64.9 | 81.8 | 84.8 | 407 | 535 | 508 | 62.2 | 78.6 | 81.3 |
| 1935 | 56,254 | 71,028 | 66,337 | 70.8 | 85.8 | 87.4 | 441 | 557 | 520 | 67.4 | 81.8 | 83.2 |
| 1936 | 65,246 | 80,253 | 72,415 | 82.1 | 96.9 | 95.4 | 508 | 625 | 564 | 77.7 | 91.8 | 90.2 |
| 1937 | 69,419 | 81,766 | 73,693 | 87.3 | 98.7 | 97.1 | 537 | 633 | 570 | 82.1 | 93.0 | 91.2 |
| 1938[3] | 62,286 | 75,225 | 69,130 | 78.3 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 478 | 577 | 531 | 73.1 | 84.7 | 85.0 |

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[1] Cost of Living Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[2] Price Index, Snyder Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[3] Preliminary estimate.

nomic well-being of the individual in the United States declined. There followed a period of exceptionally rapid expansion, which lasted over fifty years, and which was only terminated by a major set-back consequent upon another great war. A more intensive examination of these periods follows.

Caution must be exercised in comparing changes in national income from one decennial census period to another, for frequently the census year falls in a period of deep depression or of exceptional prosperity; and the reports are therefore liable to understate or overemphasize the actual trend of the change over the period in which the census years fall. This factor is not so important, however, when several decades are considered together. This discussion will deal first with the general trends over the longer periods, and then indicate the state of business conditions in each of the years covered by the data, as an aid in judging the significance of the less reliable indications of short-term changes.

## Long-Term Trends, 1799–1849

A comparison of the per capita realized income figures, whether in terms of current dollars or dollars of constant purchasing power, as shown in Chart 3, indicates that very little actual economic advance per capita appeared in the first half of the nineteenth century. This was a period of general pioneering turmoil, punctuated by controversies, first with European countries, culminating in the War of 1812 with the British, and then the series of Black Hawk, Seminole and other Indian Wars.

Although 1849 marks the first year covered by these data in which there occurred a prosperity peak in the business cycle, nevertheless income in current dollars per capita was below that for 1799, and on an adjusted basis only between 8% and 15% above it. With such a slight increase in a year of prosperity, it is evident that the actual increase in the well-being of the population in the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century could have been only moderate.

Of course the country was developing rapidly in this period; the total realized national income quadrupled in terms of current dollars and trebled on the adjusted basis. This expansion reflected the influx of population, the use of new land and the development of agriculture and local industries. The population increased 338% in this period. Nevertheless, the advancement in the current economic welfare of individuals in this half-century was much less than has customarily been assumed.

### *The Census Years from 1799 to 1849*

The following conditions characterized the state of business activity in the census years to which the national income estimates for the first half of the nineteenth century relate:[1]

The year 1799 was passed during a revival from depression and was a year of relative prosperity. Prices were high, foreign trade had recovered, money was easy, and industrial activity was marked. The situation was marred only by a poor harvest.

Income per capita declined slightly in terms of current dollars, and by some 5% on the adjusted basis, between 1799 and 1809. The latter year, in fact, came in a period of depression, with wide-spread business failures, tight money and a bank crisis in New England. This situation, coupled with embargoes on trade with England and France through a good part of the year, caused wide-spread business distress. Commodity prices were improving, however, and crops were fair.

A further decline in per capita income took place between 1809 and 1819. The latter year included a severe depression and a financial panic. Business activity stagnated, and speculative purchases of public land in the spring were followed

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[1] For further details see Willard L. Thorp and Wesley C. Mitchell, "Business Annals," National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1926, Chapter I.

# TABLE 2: REALIZED PRODUCTION INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, IN CURRENT DOLLARS AND CONSTANT DOLLARS OF 1926 PURCHASING POWER, 1799–1938

| Year | Total Realized Production Income | | | | | | Per Capita Realized Production Income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] |
| | Millions of Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | | Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | |
| 1799 | 674 | 1,110 | 1,087 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 130 | 215 | 210 | 21.0 | 33.4 | 35.6 |
| 1809 | 912 | 1,436 | 1,418 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 129 | 204 | 201 | 20.9 | 31.7 | 34.1 |
| 1819 | 870 | 1,614 | 1,565 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 93 | 172 | 167 | 15.0 | 26.7 | 28.3 |
| 1829 | 967 | 2,040 | 2,066 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 77 | 163 | 165 | 12.5 | 25.3 | 28.0 |
| 1839 | 1,614 | 3,261 | 3,247 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 97 | 196 | 195 | 15.7 | 30.5 | 33.1 |
| 1849 | 2,383 | 5,237 | 5,367 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 105 | 231 | 237 | 17.0 | 35.9 | 40.2 |
| 1859 | 4,198 | 8,857 | 8,970 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 137 | 289 | 292 | 22.2 | 44.9 | 49.5 |
| 1869 | 6,559 | 8,642 | 8,496 | 8.7 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 173 | 228 | 224 | 28.0 | 35.5 | 38.0 |
| 1879 | 6,901 | 14,498 | 14,746 | 9.2 | 18.5 | 20.6 | 141 | 295 | 300 | 22.8 | 45.9 | 50.8 |
| 1889 | 10,064 | 22,265 | 22,364 | 13.4 | 28.5 | 31.2 | 163 | 360 | 362 | 26.4 | 56.0 | 61.4 |
| 1899 | 14,746 | 34,615 | 32,770 | 19.6 | 44.3 | 45.7 | 197 | 463 | 438 | 31.9 | 72.0 | 74.2 |
| 1900 | 15,507 | 35,084 | 33,565 | 20.7 | 44.9 | 46.8 | 204 | 461 | 441 | 33.0 | 71.7 | 74.7 |
| 1901 | 16,493 | 36,408 | 34,795 | 22.0 | 46.6 | 48.5 | 212 | 468 | 448 | 34.3 | 72.8 | 75.9 |
| 1902 | 17,646 | 38,030 | 35,939 | 23.5 | 48.6 | 50.1 | 222 | 479 | 453 | 35.9 | 74.5 | 76.8 |
| 1903 | 18,687 | 38,451 | 37,151 | 24.9 | 49.2 | 51.8 | 231 | 475 | 459 | 37.4 | 73.9 | 77.8 |
| 1904 | 19,087 | 39,682 | 37,946 | 25.4 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 231 | 480 | 459 | 37.4 | 74.7 | 77.8 |
| 1905 | 20,421 | 42,455 | 39,652 | 27.2 | 54.3 | 55.3 | 242 | 504 | 471 | 39.2 | 78.4 | 79.8 |
| 1906 | 22,087 | 44,441 | 41,517 | 29.4 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 257 | 518 | 484 | 41.6 | 80.6 | 82.0 |
| 1907 | 23,251 | 44,288 | 42,741 | 31.0 | 56.6 | 59.6 | 266 | 506 | 489 | 43.0 | 78.7 | 82.9 |
| 1908 | 22,276 | 44,286 | 41,872 | 29.7 | 56.6 | 58.4 | 250 | 497 | 470 | 40.5 | 77.3 | 79.7 |
| 1909 | 25,319 | 50,336 | 46,035 | 33.7 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 279 | 555 | 508 | 45.1 | 86.3 | 86.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 26,942 | 50,738 | 47,517 | 35.9 | 64.9 | 66.3 | 292 | 550 | 515 | 47.2 | 85.5 | 87.3 |
| 1911 | 26,831 | 50,529 | 47,827 | 35.7 | 64.6 | 66.7 | 286 | 539 | 511 | 46.3 | 83.8 | 86.6 |
| 1912 | 28,088 | 49,801 | 48,014 | 37.4 | 63.7 | 67.0 | 295 | 524 | 505 | 47.7 | 81.5 | 85.6 |
| 1913 | 30,018 | 54,282 | 51,313 | 40.0 | 69.4 | 71.6 | 311 | 562 | 532 | 50.3 | 87.4 | 90.2 |
| 1914 | 29,701 | 52,661 | 50,771 | 39.6 | 67.3 | 70.8 | 303 | 538 | 518 | 49.0 | 83.7 | 87.8 |
| 1915 | 30,957 | 54,406 | 51,424 | 41.2 | 69.6 | 71.7 | 312 | 548 | 518 | 50.5 | 85.2 | 87.8 |
| 1916 | 36,980 | 60,326 | 54,064 | 49.3 | 77.1 | 75.4 | 367 | 599 | 537 | 59.4 | 93.2 | 91.0 |
| 1917 | 44,583 | 63,059 | 54,838 | 59.4 | 80.6 | 76.5 | 436 | 617 | 537 | 70.6 | 96.0 | 91.0 |
| 1918 | 54,868 | 64,475 | 59,769 | 73.1 | 82.5 | 83.4 | 530 | 622 | 577 | 85.8 | 96.7 | 97.8 |
| 1919 | 60,599 | 62,667 | 59,880 | 80.7 | 80.1 | 83.5 | 577 | 597 | 570 | 93.4 | 92.8 | 96.6 |
| 1920 | 65,583 | 57,884 | 58,089 | 87.4 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 616 | 543 | 545 | 99.7 | 84.4 | 92.4 |
| 1921 | 53,582 | 54,620 | 56,225 | 71.4 | 69.8 | 78.4 | 495 | 505 | 520 | 80.1 | 78.5 | 88.1 |
| 1922 | 53,912 | 57,722 | 58,346 | 71.8 | 73.8 | 81.4 | 491 | 525 | 531 | 79.4 | 81.6 | 90.0 |
| 1923 | 62,304 | 64,968 | 64,564 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 90.0 | 559 | 582 | 579 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 98.1 |
| 1924 | 63,336 | 65,228 | 65,228 | 84.4 | 83.4 | 91.0 | 559 | 576 | 576 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 97.6 |
| 1925 | 66,363 | 66,764 | 66,764 | 88.4 | 85.4 | 93.1 | 578 | 581 | 581 | 93.8 | 90.4 | 98.5 |
| 1926 | 69,663 | 69,663 | 69,663 | 92.8 | 89.1 | 97.2 | 598 | 598 | 598 | 96.8 | 93.0 | 101.4 |
| 1927 | 69,961 | 71,535 | 69,961 | 93.2 | 91.5 | 97.6 | 592 | 605 | 592 | 95.8 | 94.1 | 100.3 |
| 1928 | 71,684 | 74,284 | 69,664 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 97.2 | 598 | 620 | 581 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 98.5 |
| 1929 | 75,069 | 78,197 | 71,699 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 618 | 643 | 590 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 68,363 | 73,746 | 69,616 | 91.1 | 94.3 | 97.1 | 555 | 599 | 566 | 89.8 | 93.2 | 95.9 |
| 1931 | 56,504 | 67,589 | 64,429 | 75.3 | 86.4 | 89.9 | 455 | 545 | 519 | 73.6 | 84.8 | 88.0 |
| 1932 | 43,497 | 58,229 | 56,343 | 57.9 | 74.5 | 78.6 | 348 | 466 | 451 | 56.3 | 72.5 | 76.4 |
| 1933 | 41,137 | 57,294 | 54,558 | 54.8 | 73.3 | 76.1 | 327 | 456 | 434 | 52.9 | 70.9 | 73.6 |
| 1934 | 46,559 | 61,181 | 58,126 | 62.0 | 78.2 | 81.1 | 368 | 483 | 459 | 59.5 | 75.1 | 77.8 |
| 1935 | 50,781 | 64,117 | 59,883 | 67.6 | 82.0 | 83.5 | 398 | 503 | 470 | 64.4 | 78.2 | 79.7 |
| 1936 | 57,039 | 70,159 | 63,306 | 76.0 | 89.7 | 88.3 | 444 | 546 | 493 | 71.8 | 84.9 | 83.6 |
| 1937 | 62,952 | 74,148 | 66,828 | 83.9 | 94.8 | 93.2 | 487 | 574 | 517 | 78.8 | 89.3 | 87.6 |
| 1938[3] | 55,289 | 66,774 | 61,364 | 73.7 | 85.4 | 85.6 | 425 | 513 | 472 | 68.8 | 79.8 | 80.0 |

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[1] Cost of Living Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[2] Price Index, Snyder Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[3] Preliminary estimate.

by a collapse in real estate values. Money was tight, and bank failures were numerous.

The year 1829 was marked by economic depression and revival, and the national income per capita in current dollars showed a considerable decline. Yet, on the adjusted basis, there was very little change from the year 1819.

At the end of the next decade, in 1839, national income per capita had recovered somewhat, and on an adjusted basis had risen to approximately the level attained in 1809. The year 1839 was marked by a revival from depression, which was terminated by a financial panic and back failures in October. Harvests were excellent, but prices were falling rapidly.

At the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, in 1849, the peak of the prosperity phase of a business cycle had been reached. Industrial activity was pronounced, widespread railroad construction was proceeding apace, and a California gold rush was beginning. Crops were good, money was easy, and prices were high. Total realized income was $2.4 billion, having increased 48% since 1839. A real advance in per capita income in terms of constant dollars, amounting to some 15% or 20%, had been achieved over the previous decade.

## Long-Term Trends, 1849–1899

With the exception of the decade from 1859 to 1869, in which the Civil War took place, the latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed the first part of the amazingly rapid economic growth and industrial development of the United States. Immigrants poured into the country, first from Northern Europe to settle the open country and develop agricultural resources, and then from Southern Europe to settle in cities and provide industrial labor. Railroads were built, and the conquest of a new empire rich in economic resources pushed forward, while cities sprang up as rapid industrialization and urbanization proceeded.

During this half-century the total national income increased over six-fold, from under $2.5 billion to over $15 billion in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power. Per capita income also showed a remarkable advance, rising in constant dollars from under $250 to about $475, or nearly doubling from 1849 to 1899.

### *The Census Years from 1849 to 1899*

The pace of economic progress in the United States increased from the middle of the nineteenth century to the end of the next decade. The year 1859 occurred in the revival part of the business cycle, with business generally active, money easy, commodity prices steady, good crops and satisfactory foreign trade. Total realized income in current dollars increased 78% over 1849, and on an adjusted basis nearly doubled. The population increased 36% in this period, and per capita income on the adjusted basis showed an increase of about 25%.

The Civil War disrupted economic activity, and although inflation brought about an increase of over 50% in income in terms of current dollars from 1859 to 1869, there was actually a decrease in the total in terms of constant dollars. The per capita adjusted income declined about one-fifth. The year 1869 was characterized by relative prosperity in a time of monetary difficulty. In this year crops were good, business was active and railroad building was expanding. The first transcontinental railroad opened for traffic in May. Money, however, was tight, and the cornering of gold on the New York Exchange led up to the Black Friday panic in September.

Total realized income increased only moderately in current dollars from 1869 to 1879, but the rapid decline from the high peak of post-Civil War prices made this slight increase exceedingly effective in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power. Total real income nearly doubled between 1869 and 1879. While per capita realized income showed a decline in

## TABLE 3: REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, IN CURRENT DOLLARS AND CONSTANT DOLLARS OF 1926 PURCHASING POWER, 1799–1938

| Year | Total Realized Private Production Income | | | | | | Per Capita Realized Private Production Income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] | Current Income | Income Adjusted by the Cost of Living[1] | Income Adjusted by the General Price Level[2] |
| | Millions of Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | | Dollars | | | Indexes, 1929 = 100 | | |
| 1799 | 668 | 1,100 | 1,077 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 129 | 213 | 208 | 22.8 | 36.1 | 38.4 |
| 1809 | 901 | 1,419 | 1,401 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 128 | 201 | 199 | 22.6 | 34.1 | 36.8 |
| 1819 | 855 | 1,586 | 1,538 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 91 | 169 | 164 | 16.0 | 28.6 | 30.3 |
| 1829 | 947 | 1,998 | 2,024 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 75 | 159 | 161 | 13.2 | 26.9 | 29.8 |
| 1839 | 1,577 | 3,186 | 3,173 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 95 | 191 | 191 | 16.8 | 32.4 | 35.3 |
| 1849 | 2,326 | 5,112 | 5,239 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 103 | 226 | 231 | 18.2 | 38.3 | 42.7 |
| 1859 | 4,098 | 8,646 | 8,756 | 6.0 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 134 | 282 | 285 | 23.6 | 47.8 | 52.7 |
| 1869 | 6,288 | 8,285 | 8,145 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 166 | 219 | 215 | 29.3 | 37.1 | 39.7 |
| 1879 | 6,617 | 13,901 | 14,139 | 9.6 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 135 | 283 | 288 | 23.8 | 48.0 | 53.2 |
| 1889 | 9,578 | 21,190 | 21,284 | 13.9 | 29.5 | 32.4 | 155 | 343 | 345 | 27.3 | 58.1 | 63.8 |
| 1899 | 13,836 | 32,479 | 30,747 | 20.1 | 45.3 | 46.7 | 185 | 434 | 411 | 32.6 | 73.6 | 76.0 |
| 1900 | 14,550 | 32,919 | 31,494 | 21.1 | 45.9 | 47.9 | 191 | 432 | 414 | 33.7 | 73.2 | 76.5 |
| 1901 | 15,537 | 34,298 | 32,778 | 22.6 | 47.8 | 49.8 | 200 | 441 | 422 | 35.3 | 74.7 | 78.0 |
| 1902 | 16,705 | 36,002 | 34,022 | 24.3 | 50.2 | 51.7 | 210 | 454 | 429 | 37.0 | 76.9 | 79.3 |
| 1903 | 17,691 | 36,401 | 35,171 | 25.7 | 50.7 | 53.5 | 218 | 449 | 434 | 38.4 | 76.1 | 80.2 |
| 1904 | 18,059 | 37,545 | 35,903 | 26.2 | 52.3 | 54.6 | 219 | 455 | 435 | 38.6 | 77.1 | 80.4 |
| 1905 | 19,363 | 40,256 | 37,598 | 28.1 | 56.1 | 57.2 | 230 | 478 | 446 | 40.6 | 81.0 | 82.4 |
| 1906 | 21,008 | 42,270 | 39,489 | 30.5 | 58.9 | 60.0 | 245 | 492 | 460 | 43.2 | 83.4 | 85.0 |
| 1907 | 22,112 | 42,118 | 40,647 | 32.1 | 58.7 | 61.8 | 253 | 482 | 465 | 44.6 | 81.7 | 86.0 |
| 1908 | 21,049 | 41,847 | 39,566 | 30.6 | 58.3 | 60.1 | 236 | 470 | 444 | 41.6 | 79.7 | 82.1 |
| 1909 | 24,033 | 47,779 | 43,696 | 34.9 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 265 | 527 | 482 | 46.7 | 89.3 | 89.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | 25,569 | 48,153 | 45,095 | 37.1 | 67.1 | 68.6 | 277 | 522 | 489 | 48.9 | 88.5 | 90.4 |
| 1911 | 25,385 | 47,806 | 45,250 | 36.9 | 66.6 | 68.8 | 271 | 510 | 483 | 47.8 | 86.4 | 89.3 |
| 1912 | 26,559 | 47,090 | 45,400 | 38.6 | 65.6 | 69.0 | 279 | 495 | 477 | 49.2 | 83.9 | 88.2 |
| 1913 | 28,391 | 51,340 | 48,532 | 41.2 | 71.6 | 73.8 | 294 | 532 | 503 | 51.9 | 90.2 | 93.0 |
| 1914 | 27,954 | 49,564 | 47,785 | 40.6 | 69.1 | 72.6 | 285 | 506 | 488 | 50.3 | 85.8 | 90.2 |
| 1915 | 29,114 | 51,167 | 48,362 | 42.3 | 71.3 | 73.5 | 293 | 515 | 487 | 51.7 | 87.3 | 90.0 |
| 1916 | 35,032 | 57,148 | 51,216 | 50.9 | 79.7 | 77.9 | 348 | 567 | 508 | 61.4 | 96.1 | 93.9 |
| 1917 | 42,014 | 59,426 | 51,678 | 61.0 | 82.8 | 78.6 | 411 | 582 | 506 | 72.5 | 98.6 | 93.5 |
| 1918 | 49,520 | 58,190 | 53,943 | 71.9 | 81.1 | 82.0 | 478 | 562 | 521 | 84.3 | 95.3 | 96.3 |
| 1919 | 55,539 | 57,434 | 54,880 | 80.6 | 80.1 | 83.4 | 529 | 547 | 523 | 93.3 | 92.7 | 96.7 |
| 1920 | 60,995 | 53,835 | 54,026 | 88.6 | 75.0 | 82.1 | 572 | 505 | 507 | 100.9 | 85.6 | 93.7 |
| 1921 | 48,763 | 49,707 | 51,168 | 70.8 | 69.3 | 77.8 | 451 | 459 | 473 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 87.4 |
| 1922 | 49,036 | 52,501 | 53,069 | 71.2 | 73.2 | 80.7 | 446 | 478 | 483 | 78.7 | 81.0 | 89.3 |
| 1923 | 57,213 | 59,659 | 59,288 | 83.1 | 83.2 | 90.1 | 513 | 535 | 532 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 98.3 |
| 1924 | 58,178 | 59,916 | 59,916 | 84.5 | 83.5 | 91.1 | 514 | 529 | 529 | 90.7 | 89.7 | 97.8 |
| 1925 | 60,949 | 61,317 | 61,317 | 88.5 | 85.5 | 93.2 | 531 | 534 | 534 | 93.7 | 90.5 | 98.7 |
| 1926 | 63,857 | 63,857 | 63,857 | 92.7 | 89.0 | 97.1 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 96.6 | 92.9 | 101.3 |
| 1927 | 63,942 | 65,380 | 63,942 | 92.8 | 91.1 | 97.2 | 541 | 553 | 541 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 100.0 |
| 1928 | 65,653 | 68,034 | 63,803 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 97.0 | 548 | 568 | 532 | 96.6 | 96.3 | 98.3 |
| 1929 | 68,872 | 71,742 | 65,780 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 567 | 590 | 541 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 61,968 | 66,848 | 63,104 | 90.0 | 93.2 | 95.9 | 503 | 543 | 513 | 88.7 | 92.0 | 94.8 |
| 1931 | 50,066 | 59,888 | 57,088 | 72.7 | 83.5 | 86.8 | 403 | 483 | 460 | 71.1 | 81.9 | 85.0 |
| 1932 | 37,132 | 49,708 | 48,098 | 53.9 | 69.3 | 73.1 | 297 | 398 | 385 | 52.4 | 67.5 | 71.2 |
| 1933 | 35,074 | 48,850 | 46,517 | 50.9 | 68.1 | 70.7 | 279 | 388 | 370 | 49.2 | 65.8 | 68.4 |
| 1934 | 40,205 | 52,832 | 50,194 | 58.4 | 73.6 | 76.3 | 318 | 417 | 396 | 56.1 | 70.7 | 73.2 |
| 1935 | 44,037 | 55,602 | 51,930 | 63.9 | 77.5 | 78.9 | 345 | 436 | 407 | 60.8 | 73.9 | 75.2 |
| 1936 | 49,852 | 61,319 | 55,330 | 72.4 | 85.5 | 84.1 | 388 | 477 | 431 | 68.4 | 80.8 | 79.7 |
| 1937 | 54,959 | 64,734 | 58,343 | 79.8 | 90.2 | 88.7 | 425 | 501 | 451 | 75.0 | 84.9 | 83.4 |
| 1938[3] | 47,468 | 57,329 | 52,684 | 68.9 | 79.9 | 80.1 | 365 | 441 | 405 | 64.4 | 74.7 | 74.9 |

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[1] Cost of Living Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[2] Price Index, Snyder Index, Federal Reserve Bank of New York and National Industrial Conference Board.

[3] Preliminary estimate.

this period in terms of current dollars, on the adjusted basis there was an increase of 33%, a greater gain than in any other ten-year period in the nineteenth century.

This decade ushered in a period of exceedingly rapid economic expansion in the United States, both in terms of the actual increase in total income and in per capita income. Between 1869 and the end of the century, total realized income doubled in terms of current dollars and quadrupled in terms of constant purchasing power dollars. Per capita income, on the adjusted basis, just about doubled. The status of each census year from 1879–1899 in relation to the business cycle was as follows:

The year 1879 marked the completion of a revival from depression and the beginning of a period of prosperity; railroad construction was active; farm trade was increasing; money was easy, and specie payments were resumed early in the year; exceptionally large crops were harvested, and high prices were the rule.

The year 1889 was prosperous. There was an enormous volume of business activity, and many records were made in the field of industrial production; financial conditions were relatively easy, with high stock and bond prices; crops were good, though commodity prices were only fair.

The year 1899 was also on the whole prosperous, with rising wages and commodity prices. Extensive promotion of securities led to wild speculation in stocks and a collapse and brief panic on the New York Stock Exchange in December. Large crops were harvested and good prices received, while a boom in immigration was beginning.

## ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1899–1938

The most striking aspect of the total realized national income from 1899 to 1938 is the tremendous increase shown in this short period of time: a rise from $15 billion to $62 billion, or more than quadruple in less than 40 years. This increase, however, was accompanied by a great rise in population over the whole period and a decline in the purchasing power of money following inflation during the World War. When these factors are taken into account, the increase appears to have been of much more modest proportions. The per capita income, adjusted for general price level changes, rose in this period only from $456 to $531.

In using the estimates from the turn of the century to the present time, several outstanding developments of historical importance should be borne in mind. Following a period of comparative prosperity, a financial panic developed at the end of 1907. This interruption was short-lived, however, and from 1910 until the outbreak of the World War conditions of moderate prosperity prevailed. The World War brought about significant shifts in the national income, which will be discussed in subsequent chapters, and brought on an inflation which doubled the total national income in terms of current dollars with very little improvement in the per capita income as adjusted for price level changes. After a short but sharp postwar partial deflation, an era of prosperity reigned until the fall of 1929. Following a three-year descent into deep depression, an irregular improvement was experienced through 1937. The business recession which began early in the fall of 1937 abruptly interrupted recovery, preliminary estimates placing the 1938 national income total over 10% lower than in 1937.

In terms of per capita income adjusted for changes in the cost of living and in price levels, income in 1937 was but little larger than in 1913, though about a fourth higher than in 1899. As has previously been noted in this chapter, some of the economic advance during this period was attained through the shortening of working hours, lightening the most burdensome types of work and improvement in the quality of products.

## Other Income Totals

In the foregoing the trends of income have been considered in terms of the estimates of total realized income. Two other classifications of income data that throw further light on certain aspects of economic changes in this period have been compiled and are presented in the rest of this chapter.

### *Realized Production Income*

The realized production income total includes salaries and wages, entrepreneurial income, dividends, interest and net rents and royalties received both from private enterprises and from government. It excludes the miscellaneous items from both private and government sources which are enumerated in Chapters IV and V. The estimates of this total in current dollars and in dollars of constant purchasing power, both total and per capita, are presented in Table 2.

### *Realized Private Production Income*

The realized private production income total includes the same items as the production income total above mentioned, but covers only the private industries and occupations and excludes income of these types derived from government sources. This is a very important total, in that it relates strictly to income derived from private enterprise and excludes all income from government sources and the miscellaneous income items described in Chapter V. This is the proper total to use in considering the industrial origin and the relative importance of the various types of incomes derived from private enterprise activity.

Income from private production sources reached a total of just under $69 billion in 1929 and, after declining 36% by 1935, recovered to just under $55 billion in 1937. A sharp recession reduced this total to about $47.5 billion in 1938.

The most significant figures in Table 3 relate to the per capita income adjusted for price level changes. This gives a rough measure of the entire volume of goods and services, or real income, per capita which was produced by private enterprise in the years under consideration. There was apparently some decline during the first third of the nineteenth century. As has been previously mentioned, this was a period of considerable national disturbance. The next third of the nineteenth century was a period of dynamic expansion, during which the adjusted per capita income increased by three-fourths. After the setback caused by the Civil War, real per capita income had recovered in 1879 only to about the level of 1859. Again followed a period of rapid expansion, and within the next three decades the per capita income in terms of dollars of constant purchasing power rose by about 75%.

Another setback was caused by the World War. The subsequent improvement up to 1929 has been obliterated in the current depressions, and by 1938 the per capita real income total derived from private production sources was lower than during the years just preceding the World War. This does not mean that there has been no economic progress per capita during these years, for hours of work have been reduced, and the quality of products sold for the same or lower price has advanced. This has been previously mentioned in this chapter. It does indicate, however, that in actual per capita volume of goods and services derived from private enterprise sources there has been little, if any, advance in recent years over the levels which had been reached in the decade prior to the World War. It is apparent from these income data that the period of disturbance ushered in by the War has not yet run its course in the United States.

These movements in the realized private production income of the country were accompanied by—and contrasted with—important changes in the amount and proportion of income derived from government sources. (See Chapter IV.)

# CHAPTER II

# KINDS OF PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME

REASONABLY adequate data by which to estimate the amount of each kind of private production income are available only since the turn of the twentieth century. The distribution of the national income by its sources in the various industries, in the early years and up through the nineteenth century, however, gives some clue as to the probable distribution of income by kind in the earlier period.[1]

The fact of the predominance of agriculture and transportation, combined with our knowledge of the types of enterprises—plantations in the South and individually-operated farms in the North, individually-owned fishing and shipping vessels and small trading enterprises—suggests that income was received primarily in the form of entrepreneurial profits and wages, with practically no dividends and only small receipts of interest, net rents and royalties. In 1899 entrepreneurial income was just under 30% of the total, while salaries and wages accounted for about 58%.

With the continued industrialization and incorporation of enterprises after 1900, a further and striking shift occurred in the kinds of income. While entrepreneurial profits of individual enterprisers declined, as more and more enterprisers became stockholders and salaried employees in incorporated businesses, the ratio of entrepreneurial income to the total decreased. From 1899 to 1937 the proportion dropped from 29% to just over 20%. Meanwhile the importance of salaries and wages in total income increased in this period from 58% to 68%. There was a shift in industrial financing from fixed interest bonds to equity stocks, as well as the transfer of individual enterprisers to the position of stockholders. Partly reflecting these changes, dividends, which have fluctuated considerably with the state of general business conditions, increased from 6% of the total in 1899 to over 8% in 1937, while the interest proportion tended to decline.

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[1] See also Willford I. King, "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," New York, 1919, Table xxxi, p. 160.

### TABLE 4: KINDS OF REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends[1] | Interest[1] | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 7,968 | 4,027 | 834 | 620 | 387 | 13,836 |
| 1900 | 8,475 | 4,100 | 938 | 631 | 406 | 14,550 |
| 1901 | 9,148 | 4,273 | 1,034 | 664 | 418 | 15,537 |
| 1902 | 9,955 | 4,463 | 1,147 | 699 | 441 | 16,705 |
| 1903 | 10,729 | 4,602 | 1,153 | 737 | 470 | 17,691 |
| 1904 | 10,912 | 4,800 | 1,089 | 774 | 484 | 18,059 |
| 1905 | 12,009 | 4,863 | 1,175 | 813 | 503 | 19,363 |
| 1906 | 13,022 | 5,159 | 1,432 | 860 | 535 | 21,008 |
| 1907 | 13,607 | 5,415 | 1,591 | 921 | 578 | 22,112 |
| 1908 | 12,285 | 5,706 | 1,485 | 982 | 591 | 21,049 |
| 1909 | 14,165 | 6,630 | 1,567 | 1,015 | 656 | 24,033 |
| 1910 | 15,119 | 6,887 | 1,828 | 1,048 | 687 | 25,569 |
| 1911 | 15,281 | 6,433 | 1,866 | 1,094 | 711 | 25,385 |
| 1912 | 15,983 | 6,794 | 1,950 | 1,141 | 691 | 26,559 |
| 1913 | 17,345 | 6,942 | 2,167 | 1,194 | 743 | 28,391 |
| 1914 | 16,975 | 6,971 | 2,028 | 1,211 | 769 | 27,954 |
| 1915 | 17,619 | 7,358 | 2,055 | 1,294 | 788 | 29,114 |
| 1916 | 20,845 | 8,654 | 3,317 | 1,349 | 867 | 35,032 |
| 1917 | 24,629 | 11,219 | 3,747 | 1,425 | 994 | 42,014 |
| 1918 | 29,903 | 13,476 | 3,520 | 1,507 | 1,114 | 49,520 |
| 1919 | 34,565 | 14,878 | 3,209 | 1,625 | 1,262 | 55,539 |
| 1920 | 41,456 | 13,266 | 3,090 | 1,808 | 1,375 | 60,995 |
| 1921 | 32,171 | 10,535 | 2,937 | 1,915 | 1,205 | 48,763 |
| 1922 | 33,201 | 10,129 | 2,634 | 1,919 | 1,153 | 49,036 |
| 1923 | 39,557 | 11,135 | 3,299 | 2,020 | 1,202 | 57,213 |
| 1924 | 39,204 | 12,147 | 3,424 | 2,168 | 1,235 | 58,178 |
| 1925 | 40,581 | 12,823 | 4,014 | 2,248 | 1,283 | 60,949 |
| 1926 | 43,236 | 12,573 | 4,439 | 2,311 | 1,298 | 63,857 |
| 1927 | 42,901 | 12,531 | 4,765 | 2,414 | 1,331 | 63,942 |
| 1928 | 43,712 | 12,886 | 5,157 | 2,535 | 1,363 | 65,653 |
| 1929 | 45,922 | 13,118 | 5,763 | 2,633 | 1,436 | 68,872 |
| 1930 | 41,342 | 11,277 | 5,631 | 2,766 | 952 | 61,968 |
| 1931 | 33,716 | 8,955 | 4,179 | 2,668 | 548 | 50,066 |
| 1932 | 24,964 | 6,712 | 2,626 | 2,409 | 421 | 37,132 |
| 1933 | 23,339 | 7,018 | 2,102 | 2,117 | 498 | 35,074 |
| 1934 | 27,019 | 8,123 | 2,509 | 1,914 | 640 | 40,205 |
| 1935 | 29,539 | 19,249 | 2,803 | 1,702 | 744 | 44,037 |
| 1936 | 33,164 | 10,582 | 3,831 | 1,439 | 836 | 49,852 |
| 1937 | 37,383 | 11,128 | 4,309 | 1,230 | 909 | 54,959 |

[1] Not adjusted for balance of international payments of dividends and interest.

## Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Realized Private Production Income by Kind, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 57.6 | 29.1 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 |
| 1900 | 58.2 | 28.2 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 1901 | 58.9 | 27.5 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| 1902 | 59.6 | 26.7 | 6 9 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| 1903 | 60.6 | 26.0 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| 1904 | 60.4 | 26.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| 1905 | 62.0 | 25.1 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| 1906 | 62.0 | 24.6 | 6.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| 1907 | 61.5 | 24.5 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| 1908 | 58.4 | 27.1 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| 1909 | 58.9 | 27.6 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 2.7 |
| 1910 | 59.1 | 26.9 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| 1911 | 60.2 | 25.3 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 1912 | 60.2 | 25.6 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| 1913 | 61.1 | 24.5 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| 1914 | 60.7 | 24.9 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 1915 | 60.5 | 25.3 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| 1916 | 59.5 | 24.7 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| 1917 | 58.6 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| 1918 | 60.4 | 27.2 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| 1919 | 62.2 | 26.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| 1920 | 68.0 | 21.7 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| 1921 | 66.0 | 21.6 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 |
| 1922 | 67.7 | 20.7 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| 1923 | 69.1 | 19.5 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| 1924 | 67.4 | 20.9 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| 1925 | 66.6 | 21.0 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| 1926 | 67.7 | 19.7 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| 1927 | 67.1 | 19.6 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| 1928 | 66.6 | 19.6 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| 1929 | 66.7 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| 1930 | 66.7 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| 1931 | 67.3 | 17.9 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| 1932 | 67.2 | 18.1 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 1.1 |
| 1933 | 66.5 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 1.4 |
| 1934 | 67.2 | 20.2 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 1.6 |
| 1935 | 67.1 | 21.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| 1936 | 66.5 | 21.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 |
| 1937 | 68.0 | 20.2 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 |

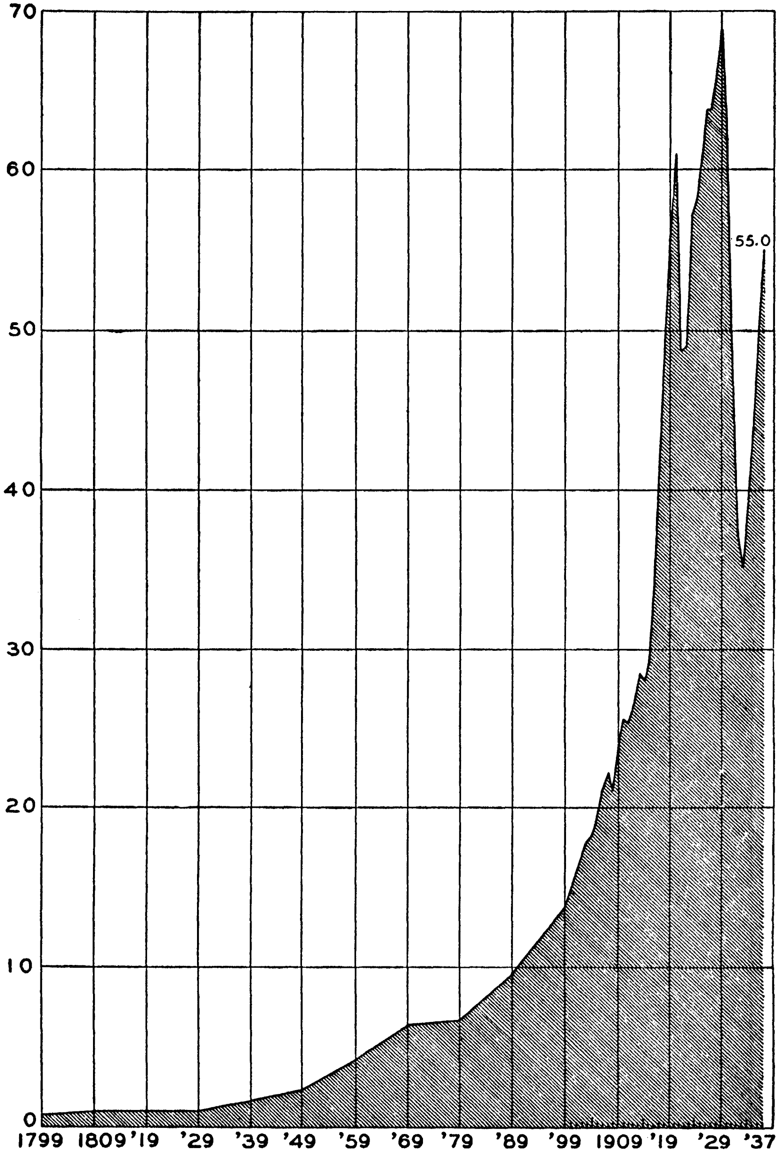
# TABLE 6: INDEXES OF REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME BY KIND, 1899–1937

1929 = 100

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 17.4 | 30.7 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 26.9 | 20.1 |
| 1900 | 18.5 | 31.3 | 16.3 | 24.0 | 28.3 | 21.1 |
| 1901 | 19.9 | 32.6 | 17.9 | 25.2 | 29.1 | 22.6 |
| 1902 | 21.7 | 34.0 | 19.9 | 26.5 | 30.7 | 24.3 |
| 1903 | 23.4 | 35.1 | 20.0 | 28.0 | 32.7 | 25.7 |
| 1904 | 23.8 | 36.6 | 18.9 | 29.4 | 33.7 | 26.2 |
| 1905 | 26.2 | 37.1 | 20.4 | 30.9 | 35.0 | 28.1 |
| 1906 | 28.4 | 39.3 | 24.8 | 32.7 | 37.2 | 30.5 |
| 1907 | 29.6 | 41.3 | 27.6 | 35.0 | 40.3 | 32.1 |
| 1908 | 26.8 | 43.5 | 25.8 | 37.3 | 42.1 | 30.6 |
| 1909 | 30.8 | 50.5 | 27.2 | 38.5 | 45.7 | 34.9 |
| 1910 | 32.9 | 52.5 | 31.7 | 39.8 | 47.7 | 37.1 |
| 1911 | 33.3 | 49.0 | 32.4 | 41.5 | 49.5 | 36.9 |
| 1912 | 34.8 | 51.8 | 33.8 | 43.3 | 48.1 | 38.6 |
| 1913 | 37.8 | 52.9 | 37.6 | 45.3 | 51.7 | 41.2 |
| 1914 | 37.0 | 53.1 | 35.2 | 46.0 | 53.6 | 40.6 |
| 1915 | 38.4 | 56.1 | 35.7 | 49.1 | 54.9 | 42.3 |
| 1916 | 45.4 | 66.0 | 57.6 | 51.2 | 60.4 | 50.9 |
| 1917 | 53.6 | 85.5 | 65.0 | 54.1 | 69.2 | 61.0 |
| 1918 | 65.1 | 102.7 | 61.1 | 57.2 | 77.6 | 71.9 |
| 1919 | 75.3 | 113.4 | 55.7 | 61.7 | 87.9 | 80.6 |
| 1920 | 90.3 | 101.1 | 53.6 | 68.7 | 95.8 | 88.6 |
| 1921 | 70.1 | 80.3 | 51.0 | 72.7 | 83.9 | 70.8 |
| 1922 | 72.3 | 77.2 | 45.7 | 72.9 | 80.3 | 71.2 |
| 1923 | 86.1 | 84.9 | 57.2 | 76.7 | 83.7 | 83.1 |
| 1924 | 85.4 | 92.6 | 59.4 | 82.3 | 86.0 | 84.5 |
| 1925 | 88.4 | 97.8 | 69.7 | 85.4 | 89.3 | 88.5 |
| 1926 | 94.2 | 95.8 | 77.0 | 87.8 | 90.4 | 92.7 |
| 1927 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 82.7 | 91.7 | 92.7 | 92.8 |
| 1928 | 95.2 | 98.2 | 89.5 | 96.3 | 94.9 | 95.3 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 97.7 | 105.1 | 66.3 | 90.0 |
| 1931 | 73.4 | 68.3 | 72.5 | 101.3 | 38.2 | 72.7 |
| 1932 | 54.4 | 51.2 | 45.6 | 91.5 | 29.3 | 53.9 |
| 1933 | 50.8 | 53.5 | 36.5 | 80.4 | 34.7 | 50.9 |
| 1934 | 58.8 | 61.9 | 43.5 | 72.7 | 44.6 | 58.4 |
| 1935 | 64.3 | 70.5 | 48.6 | 64.6 | 51.8 | 63.9 |
| 1936 | 72.2 | 80.7 | 66.5 | 54.7 | 58.2 | 72.4 |
| 1937 | 81.4 | 84.8 | 74.8 | 46.7 | 63.3 | 79.8 |

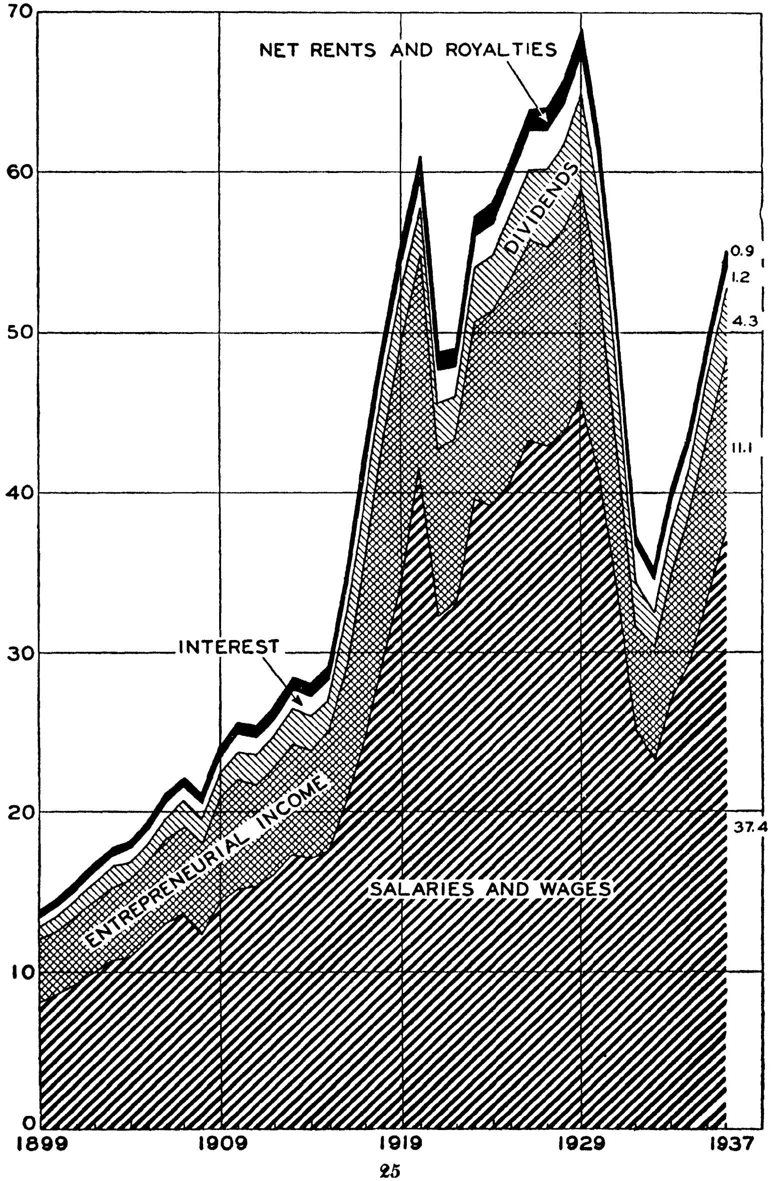
# CHART 4: REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, 1799–1937

Billions of Dollars

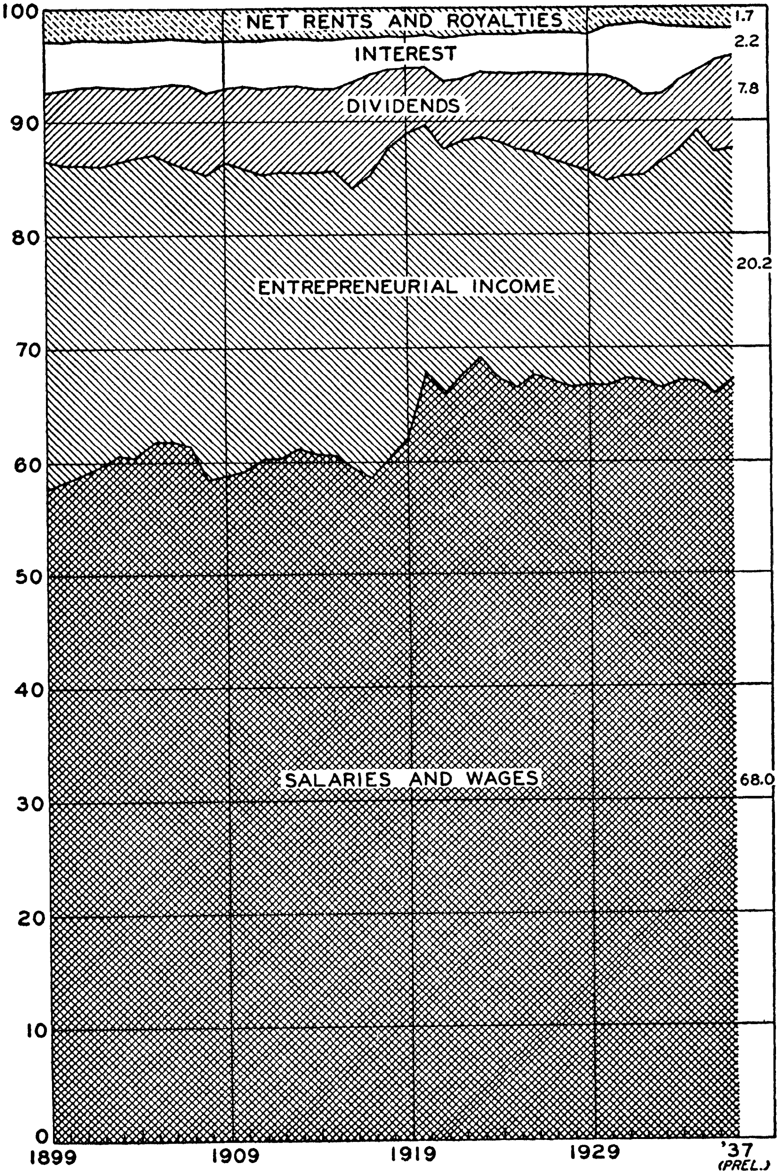


## CHART 5: REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Billions of Dollars



## CHART 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY KIND, 1899–1937



The most striking change in importance of the various kinds of income in recent years concerns interest. It accounted for just under 4% of the total realized private production income in the years just prior to 1930. Since interest is by nature based on a rate agreed upon to hold for a period of years, it is a stable kind of income. It therefore rose in importance during the subsequent depression when other kinds were falling off, so that in 1932 it accounted for over 6% of the total. Since then it has rapidly declined to an importance of only 2.2% of the total in 1937.

## KINDS OF INCOME BY INDUSTRIES

As will be pointed out in the discussion later of distribution of income by industrial origin, the importance of salaries and wages and of other kinds of income varies widely in the different industries because of differences in the kinds of organization most prevalent. In agriculture, in which small, unincorporated enterprises have predominated, dividends are negligible, salaries and wages are a minor item, and entrepreneurial income is the principal kind of return to those engaging, or investing, in the industry. In manufacturing, which in recent years has been carried on mainly by large-scale incorporated enterprises, salaries and wages and dividends account for practically the entire income.

### *Salaries and Wages*

The distribution of salary and wage income by industrial origin is presented in Table 7. The manufacturing, trade and service industries account for nearly two-thirds of the total disbursement of this kind of income by private industries.

In most industries the proportion of income attributable to salaries and wages has remained fairly constant since 1900. In transportation and trade, however, as is indicated in Table 8, the ratio has been steadily increasing, as small independent

# TABLE 7: SALARIES AND WAGES, BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agricul-ture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufac-turing | Construc-tion | Transpor-tation | Communi-cation | Trade | Finance | Service | Miscella-neous | Total, Private Indus-tries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 459 | 289 | 35 | 2,181 | 531 | 967 | 39 | 1,638 | 202 | 1,160 | 467 | 7,968 |
| 1900 | 526 | 344 | 41 | 2,321 | 508 | 1,033 | 46 | 1,741 | 239 | 1,179 | 497 | 8,475 |
| 1901 | 524 | 405 | 47 | 2,548 | 616 | 1,095 | 53 | 1,848 | 290 | 1,186 | 536 | 9,148 |
| 1902 | 590 | 371 | 46 | 2,871 | 682 | 1,163 | 59 | 2,034 | 347 | 1,208 | 584 | 9,955 |
| 1903 | 615 | 545 | 52 | 3,083 | 692 | 1,257 | 62 | 2,161 | 393 | 1,240 | 629 | 10,729 |
| 1904 | 717 | 509 | 56 | 2,891 | 748 | 1,331 | 66 | 2,252 | 438 | 1,264 | 640 | 10,912 |
| 1905 | 716 | 561 | 56 | 3,362 | 858 | 1,402 | 82 | 2,527 | 454 | 1,287 | 704 | 12,009 |
| 1906 | 827 | 592 | 66 | 3,633 | 964 | 1,543 | 96 | 2,802 | 428 | 1,308 | 763 | 13,022 |
| 1907 | 823 | 754 | 74 | 3,928 | 892 | 1,614 | 94 | 2,873 | 389 | 1,368 | 798 | 13,607 |
| 1908 | 867 | 565 | 76 | 3,286 | 721 | 1,559 | 92 | 2,587 | 412 | 1,400 | 720 | 12,285 |
| 1909 | 855 | 643 | 86 | 3,988 | 941 | 1,616 | 100 | 2,956 | 462 | 1,688 | 830 | 14,165 |
| 1910 | 853 | 709 | 96 | 4,507 | 926 | 1,753 | 111 | 3,088 | 497 | 1,693 | 886 | 15,119 |
| 1911 | 896 | 725 | 104 | 4,482 | 901 | 1,824 | 127 | 3,126 | 539 | 1,661 | 896 | 15,281 |
| 1912 | 900 | 784 | 116 | 4,964 | 999 | 1,948 | 139 | 3,050 | 582 | 1,564 | 937 | 15,983 |
| 1913 | 925 | 867 | 126 | 5,310 | 1,071 | 2,039 | 153 | 3,446 | 622 | 1,769 | 1,017 | 17,345 |
| 1914 | 901 | 752 | 135 | 4,964 | 800 | 2,016 | 155 | 3,767 | 630 | 1,860 | 995 | 16,975 |
| 1915 | 921 | 758 | 142 | 5,310 | 798 | 2,078 | 151 | 3,893 | 675 | 1,860 | 1,033 | 17,619 |
| 1916 | 987 | 953 | 160 | 7,051 | 882 | 2,372 | 181 | 4,283 | 764 | 1,990 | 1,222 | 20,845 |
| 1917 | 1,229 | 1,195 | 176 | 8,866 | 856 | 2,834 | 214 | 4,780 | 840 | 2,195 | 1,444 | 24,629 |
| 1918 | 1,447 | 1,489 | 190 | 11,076 | 916 | 3,961 | 249 | 5,352 | 963 | 2,507 | 1,753 | 29,903 |
| 1919 | 1,778 | 1,532 | 232 | 12,348 | 1,325 | 4,531 | 309 | 6,289 | 1,267 | 2,928 | 2,026 | 34,565 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 2,042 | 2,192 | 275 | 14,563 | 1,887 | 5,821 | 407 | 6,757 | 1,507 | 3,575 | 2,430 | 41,456 |
| 1921 | 1,307 | 1,582 | 282 | 9,793 | 1,382 | 4,625 | 405 | 5,781 | 1,558 | 3,570 | 1,886 | 32,171 |
| 1922 | 1,272 | 1,485 | 300 | 10,369 | 1,647 | 4,430 | 429 | 6,224 | 1,567 | 3,532 | 1,946 | 33,201 |
| 1923 | 1,440 | 2,111 | 373 | 12,894 | 2,393 | 4,906 | 474 | 7,019 | 1,740 | 3,888 | 2,319 | 39,557 |
| 1924 | 1,418 | 1,787 | 439 | 12,274 | 2,407 | 4,798 | 508 | 7,134 | 1,903 | 4,238 | 2,298 | 39,204 |
| 1925 | 1,473 | 1,687 | 457 | 12,835 | 2,393 | 4,859 | 531 | 7,536 | 2,010 | 4,421 | 2,379 | 40,581 |
| 1926 | 1,527 | 1,963 | 503 | 13,411 | 2,726 | 5,013 | 571 | 7,905 | 2,192 | 4,891 | 2,534 | 43,236 |
| 1927 | 1,543 | 1,746 | 526 | 13,411 | 2,634 | 4,938 | 590 | 7,716 | 2,354 | 4,928 | 2,515 | 42,901 |
| 1928 | 1,554 | 1,551 | 565 | 13,736 | 2,753 | 4,857 | 629 | 7,831 | 2,519 | 5,155 | 2,562 | 43,712 |
| 1929 | 1,565 | 1,614 | 616 | 14,770 | 2,704 | 4,968 | 707 | 8,200 | 2,696 | 5,392 | 2,692 | 45,922 |
| 1930 | 1,322 | 1,386 | 609 | 12,661 | 2,371 | 4,495 | 715 | 7,798 | 2,503 | 4,977 | 2,503 | 41,342 |
| 1931 | 957 | 978 | 543 | 9,901 | 1,579 | 3,797 | 640 | 6,776 | 2,215 | 4,198 | 2,132 | 33,716 |
| 1932 | 619 | 658 | 440 | 7,008 | 728 | 2,913 | 534 | 5,248 | 1,896 | 3,233 | 1,688 | 24,964 |
| 1933 | 574 | 658 | 398 | 7,045 | 602 | 2,719 | 460 | 4,625 | 1,718 | 2,930 | 1,608 | 23,339 |
| 1934 | 615 | 857 | 440 | 8,815 | 771 | 2,950 | 483 | 5,281 | 1,807 | 3,279 | 1,723 | 27,019 |
| 1935 | 656 | 901 | 467 | 9,890 | 861 | 3,215 | 504 | 5,685 | 1,898 | 3,619 | 1,843 | 29,539 |
| 1936 | 768 | 1,032 | 508 | 11,425 | 1,185 | 3,600 | 605 | 6,050 | 1,990 | 3,910 | 2,091 | 33,164 |
| 1937 | 879 | 1,167 | 556 | 13,614 | 1,482 | 3,889 | 702 | 6,673 | 2,135 | 4,229 | 2,057 | 37,383 |

## TABLE 8: RATIO OF SALARIES AND WAGES TO TOTAL INCOME, 1899–1937[1]

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Communication | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, Private Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 15.6 | 69.5 | 60.3 | 80.4 | 81.1 | 65.9 | 65.0 | 63.5 | 66.5 | 46.1 | 57.6 |
| 1900 | 17.3 | 75.9 | 63.1 | 78.9 | 81.0 | 66.3 | 68.7 | 64.0 | 66.5 | 46.1 | 58.2 |
| 1901 | 16.6 | 73.4 | 62.7 | 79.8 | 81.3 | 66.6 | 69.7 | 64.7 | 66.4 | 46.5 | 58.9 |
| 1902 | 17.7 | 75.1 | 59.7 | 79.6 | 81.3 | 67.1 | 67.8 | 65.7 | 66.4 | 46.9 | 59.6 |
| 1903 | 17.9 | 81.2 | 58.4 | 80.9 | 81.2 | 67.1 | 65.3 | 66.0 | 66.3 | 47.8 | 60.6 |
| 1904 | 19.3 | 78.9 | 56.6 | 82.2 | 81.4 | 67.2 | 65.3 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 47.9 | 60.4 |
| 1905 | 19.5 | 75.2 | 54.4 | 83.4 | 81.6 | 67.0 | 69.5 | 68.4 | 66.4 | 49.0 | 62.0 |
| 1906 | 20.5 | 70.9 | 55.0 | 83.0 | 81.5 | 67.2 | 70.6 | 69.7 | 66.3 | 48.7 | 62.0 |
| 1907 | 19.5 | 71.9 | 55.2 | 82.8 | 81.4 | 67.2 | 66.7 | 68.9 | 66.3 | 47.9 | 61.5 |
| 1908 | 18.8 | 73.3 | 54.7 | 81.2 | 81.2 | 65.4 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 45.5 | 58.4 |
| 1909 | 16.1 | 74.9 | 54.8 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 68.6 | 66.4 | 47.8 | 58.9 |
| 1910 | 15.3 | 74.7 | 57.1 | 82.7 | 81.5 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 66.2 | 47.7 | 59.1 |
| 1911 | 17.1 | 76.4 | 54.2 | 82.1 | 81.3 | 66.1 | 69.0 | 68.7 | 66.1 | 48.9 | 60.2 |
| 1912 | 15.8 | 75.5 | 55.0 | 82.8 | 81.6 | 67.1 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 66.0 | 50.6 | 60.2 |
| 1913 | 16.6 | 73.3 | 55.3 | 82.8 | 81.6 | 67.1 | 69.2 | 67.8 | 65.7 | 51.5 | 61.1 |
| 1914 | 16.3 | 74.6 | 54.0 | 82.6 | 81.6 | 66.7 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 65.7 | 51.9 | 60.7 |
| 1915 | 15.6 | 74.6 | 53.0 | 83.0 | 81.8 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 68.6 | 65.6 | 52.8 | 60.5 |
| 1916 | 14.0 | 65.6 | 53.5 | 80.6 | 81.7 | 68.4 | 69.3 | 68.9 | 65.5 | 46.9 | 59.5 |
| 1917 | 12.8 | 67.4 | 53.0 | 81.8 | 81.1 | 71.4 | 70.9 | 68.5 | 65.4 | 48.7 | 58.6 |
| 1918 | 12.5 | 73.7 | 50.9 | 84.7 | 80.9 | 78.2 | 72.6 | 68.2 | 65.5 | 53.3 | 60.4 |
| 1919 | 14.0 | 80.2 | 54.1 | 86.1 | 81.1 | 79.7 | 75.9 | 68.5 | 65.6 | 56.8 | 62.2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 19.3 | 83.4 | 57.3 | 86.6 | 84.8 | 83.6 | 79.8 | 67.2 | 65.8 | 63.3 | 68.0 |
| 1921 | 17.3 | 79.8 | 56.4 | 83.3 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 77.9 | 67.9 | 65.8 | 55.6 | 66.0 |
| 1922 | 18.1 | 80.5 | 52.7 | 84.3 | 78.7 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 70.5 | 65.8 | 62.5 | 67.7 |
| 1923 | 18.2 | 80.8 | 52.2 | 84.4 | 84.7 | 79.2 | 77.6 | 72.2 | 65.6 | 65.7 | 69.1 |
| 1924 | 16.6 | 78.5 | 51.4 | 84.1 | 83.8 | 78.1 | 77.1 | 71.5 | 65.5 | 61.3 | 67.4 |
| 1925 | 16.3 | 75.2 | 48.8 | 83.3 | 79.2 | 77.5 | 75.3 | 72.4 | 65.2 | 61.7 | 66.6 |
| 1926 | 17.7 | 76.3 | 48.6 | 82.9 | 86.7 | 77.9 | 75.5 | 72.7 | 65.1 | 59.3 | 67.7 |
| 1927 | 17.9 | 75.2 | 47.1 | 82.4 | 85.1 | 76.5 | 74.6 | 72.1 | 64.8 | 57.7 | 67.1 |
| 1928 | 17.7 | 73.9 | 44.8 | 81.2 | 84.5 | 76.7 | 75.7 | 72.0 | 64.8 | 57.3 | 66.6 |
| 1929 | 17.9 | 70.3 | 44.3 | 81.8 | 83.8 | 76.1 | 76.3 | 71.6 | 64.4 | 57.2 | 66.7 |
| 1930 | 19.6 | 72.3 | 39.1 | 79.3 | 81.5 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 73.4 | 63.1 | 57.3 | 66.7 |
| 1931 | 21.4 | 73.9 | 36.7 | 80.0 | 81.2 | 73.8 | 70.9 | 74.2 | 60.9 | 57.9 | 67.3 |
| 1932 | 20.4 | 70.8 | 32.9 | 82.2 | 78.1 | 72.4 | 68.0 | 75.1 | 59.8 | 57.2 | 67.2 |
| 1933 | 15.2 | 72.9 | 34.4 | 83.6 | 79.0 | 72.8 | 64.6 | 75.4 | 59.9 | 58.6 | 66.5 |
| 1934 | 13.2 | 73.1 | 38.5 | 84.2 | 83.1 | 72.7 | 65.8 | 77.1 | 60.7 | 57.5 | 67.2 |
| 1935 | 11.9 | 72.5 | 40.3 | 84.4 | 82.6 | 73.9 | 66.6 | 77.8 | 60.2 | 57.1 | 67.1 |
| 1936 | 12.0 | 69.7 | 41.9 | 80.8 | 81.9 | 75.7 | 71.3 | 78.5 | 58.7 | 57.6 | 66.5 |
| 1937 | 13.0 | 67.0 | 44.0 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 77.9 | 74.4 | 79.3 | 59.3 | 57.0 | 68.0 |

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[1] Finance industry omitted; see text, p. 56.

## TABLE 9: INDEXES OF SALARIES AND WAGES, BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1899–1937

1929 = 100

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Communication | Trade | Finance | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, Private Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 29.3 | 17.9 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 5.5 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 21.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 |
| 1900 | 33.6 | 21.3 | 6.7 | 15.7 | 18.8 | 20.8 | 6.5 | 21.2 | 8.9 | 21.9 | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| 1901 | 33.5 | 25.1 | 7.6 | 17.3 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 7.5 | 22.5 | 10.8 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| 1902 | 37.7 | 23.0 | 7.5 | 19.4 | 25.2 | 23.4 | 8.3 | 24.8 | 12.9 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 21.7 |
| 1903 | 39.3 | 33.8 | 8.4 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 8.8 | 26.4 | 14.6 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 23.4 |
| 1904 | 45.8 | 31.5 | 9.1 | 19.6 | 27.7 | 26.8 | 9.3 | 27.5 | 16.2 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| 1905 | 45.8 | 34.8 | 9.1 | 22.8 | 31.7 | 28.2 | 11.6 | 30.8 | 16.8 | 23.9 | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| 1906 | 52.8 | 36.7 | 10.7 | 24.6 | 35.7 | 31.1 | 13.6 | 34.2 | 15.9 | 24.3 | 28.3 | 28.4 |
| 1907 | 52.6 | 46.7 | 12.0 | 26.6 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 13.3 | 35.0 | 14.4 | 25.4 | 29.6 | 29.6 |
| 1908 | 55.4 | 35.0 | 12.3 | 22.2 | 26.7 | 31.4 | 13.0 | 31.5 | 15.3 | 26.0 | 26.7 | 26.8 |
| 1909 | 54.6 | 39.8 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 34.8 | 32.5 | 14.1 | 36.0 | 17.1 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 30.8 |
| 1910 | 54.5 | 43.9 | 15.6 | 30.5 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 15.7 | 37.7 | 18.4 | 31.4 | 32.9 | 32.9 |
| 1911 | 57.3 | 44.9 | 16.9 | 30.3 | 33.3 | 36.7 | 18.0 | 38.1 | 20.0 | 30.8 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| 1912 | 57.5 | 48.6 | 18.8 | 33.6 | 36.9 | 39.2 | 19.7 | 37.2 | 21.6 | 29.0 | 34.9 | 34.8 |
| 1913 | 59.1 | 53.7 | 20.5 | 36.0 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 21.6 | 42.0 | 23.1 | 32.8 | 37.9 | 37.8 |
| 1914 | 57.6 | 46.6 | 21.9 | 33.6 | 29.6 | 40.6 | 21.9 | 45.9 | 23.4 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 37.0 |
| 1915 | 58.8 | 47.0 | 23.1 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 41.8 | 21.4 | 47.5 | 25.0 | 34.5 | 38.5 | 38.4 |
| 1916 | 63.1 | 59.0 | 26.0 | 47.7 | 32.6 | 47.7 | 25.6 | 52.2 | 28.3 | 36.9 | 45.6 | 45.4 |
| 1917 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 28.6 | 60.0 | 31.7 | 57.0 | 30.3 | 58.3 | 31.2 | 40.7 | 53.9 | 53.6 |
| 1918 | 92.5 | 92.3 | 30.8 | 75.0 | 33.9 | 79.7 | 35.2 | 65.3 | 35.7 | 46.5 | 65.6 | 65.1 |
| 1919 | 113.6 | 94.9 | 37.7 | 83.6 | 49.0 | 91.2 | 43.7 | 76.7 | 47.0 | 54.3 | 75.8 | 75.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 130.5 | 135.8 | 44.6 | 98.6 | 69.8 | 117.2 | 57.6 | 82.4 | 55.9 | 66.3 | 90.9 | 90.3 |
| 1921 | 83.5 | 98.0 | 45.8 | 66.3 | 51.1 | 93.1 | 57.3 | 70.5 | 57.8 | 66.2 | 71.0 | 70.1 |
| 1922 | 81.3 | 92.0 | 48.7 | 70.2 | 60.9 | 89.2 | 60.7 | 75.9 | 58.1 | 65.5 | 73.3 | 72.3 |
| 1923 | 92.0 | 130.8 | 60.6 | 87.3 | 88.5 | 98.8 | 67.0 | 85.6 | 64.5 | 72.1 | 87.1 | 86.1 |
| 1924 | 90.6 | 110.7 | 71.3 | 83.1 | 89.0 | 96.6 | 71.9 | 87.0 | 70.6 | 78.6 | 86.2 | 85.4 |
| 1925 | 94.1 | 104.5 | 74.2 | 86.9 | 88.5 | 97.8 | 75.1 | 91.9 | 74.6 | 82.0 | 89.3 | 88.4 |
| 1926 | 97.6 | 121.6 | 81.7 | 90.8 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 80.8 | 96.4 | 81.3 | 90.7 | 95.0 | 94.2 |
| 1927 | 98.6 | 108.2 | 85.4 | 90.8 | 97.4 | 99.4 | 83.5 | 94.1 | 87.3 | 91.4 | 94.0 | 93.4 |
| 1928 | 99.3 | 96.1 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 101.8 | 97.8 | 89.0 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 95.2 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 84.5 | 85.9 | 98.9 | 85.7 | 87.7 | 90.5 | 101.1 | 95.1 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 93.0 | 90.0 |
| 1931 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 88.1 | 67.0 | 58.4 | 76.4 | 90.5 | 82.6 | 82.2 | 77.9 | 79.2 | 73.4 |
| 1932 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 71.4 | 47.4 | 26.9 | 58.6 | 75.5 | 64.0 | 70.3 | 60.0 | 62.7 | 54.4 |
| 1933 | 36.7 | 40.8 | 64.6 | 47.7 | 22.3 | 54.7 | 65.1 | 56.4 | 63.8 | 54.3 | 59.7 | 50.8 |
| 1934 | 39.3 | 53.1 | 71.4 | 59.7 | 28.5 | 59.4 | 68.3 | 64.4 | 67.0 | 60.8 | 64.0 | 58.8 |
| 1935 | 41.9 | 55.8 | 75.8 | 67.0 | 31.8 | 64.7 | 71.3 | 69.3 | 70.4 | 67.1 | 68.5 | 64.3 |
| 1936 | 49.1 | 63.9 | 82.5 | 77.4 | 43.8 | 72.5 | 85.6 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 72.5 | 77.7 | 72.2 |
| 1937 | 56.2 | 72.3 | 90.3 | 92.2 | 54.8 | 78.3 | 99.3 | 81.4 | 79.2 | 78.4 | 76.4 | 81.4 |

enterprises have grown into, or merged with, larger corporate enterprises.

Since the World War, salaries and wages have accounted for about two-thirds of the total income derived from private industries, with remarkably little deviation from year to year. The ratios of salaries and wages vary from industry to industry, of course, according to the importance of the labor contribution to production. In agriculture this kind of income has accounted in most years for less than 20% of the total,[1] whereas in manufacturing and construction it has been over 80%.

### *Entrepreneurial Income*

Income derived from independent and unincorporated businesses by private enterprisers, as shown in Table 10, is of primary importance in three industrial groups. Agriculture, trade and the service industries supply four-fifths of the total entrepreneurial income.

According to the Census of Occupations, there were just over 9 million persons in the self-employed group in 1930, or 18.2% of the gainfully occupied population. About 6 million were farmers and 1.7 million were retail dealers. Aside from these, the largest number of individual enterprisers is found in the ranks of the private professions—doctors, dentists, lawyers, clergymen and private tutors.

Estimates for this kind of income are not nearly so well based as for other kinds, and a word of caution against using them for precise comparisons is in order. The estimates for agriculture are fair,[2] for trade they are reasonable assumptions based upon earnings of trade corporations and average wages in the industry, and for professional practitioners they are extensions of sample survey data.

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[1] The return on the labor contributed by the farm operator is, of course, included in entrepreneurial income, and this percentage refers only to hired labor.

[2] See Robert F. Martin, "Income in Agriculture, 1929–1935," National Industrial Conference Board, 1936.

As shown in Table 11, notable declines in the importance of this kind of income have been recorded since the turn of the century in trade, where it is still an important item, and in manufacturing and mining, in which the development of large-scale corporate enterprises had already reduced it to a minor position. As an exception to the general rule, after the World War and in the depressions since 1929, the rise of individual trucking and taxi enterprises has caused entrepreneurial income in transportation to increase in relative importance.

### *Dividend Income*

Dividends originating—that is, dividends paid less dividends received by corporations—in each industrial group within which the bulk of the corporations' activities fall, are presented in Table 13. Manufacturing corporations accounted for about a third of all dividend income prior to the World War, but its proportion has risen to about half in more recent years.

Reflecting the relative unimportance of the corporate form of enterprise in some industries, very low proportions for dividends compared with total income are shown for agriculture, construction, trade and service. (See entrepreneurial income section above for reverse income aspect of this situation.) The relatively larger importance of capital investment in public utilities, such as the electric light and power and gas industries and the communications industry, is reflected in a larger proportion of income yielded in the form of dividends on capital stock.

### *Interest on Private Long-Term Debt*

The industrial sources of interest received by individuals from long-term investments in bonds and mortgages annually since 1899 are shown in Table 14.

Interest is most important, of course, in government (see Chapter IV), which carries on a part of its financing through the issuance of interest-bearing bonds, and in those private industries in which the capital investment is necessarily high in relation to the labor contribution to production. In the case of the light and power and transportation utilities, interest has accounted for about a fifth and between 10% and 20% respectively of the total income derived by individuals from these industries. In agriculture, the predominance of individual ownership by farm operators has led to the inclusion of the major portion of the return on capital investment in the entrepreneurial income received by farm operators. In this case only the interest arising from borrowing on agricultural mortgages appears in the national income, so that the interest shown does not reflect the full importance of fixed capital.

In the private industries, interest on long-term debt is derived largely from agriculture, transportation, and electric light and power, which have accounted for about 70% of the total. (See Table 14.)

Some of the interest attributed to each industry in these estimates does not flow directly to individuals. A portion of this interest may go, for example, to insurance companies which have farm mortgages in their investment portfolios. In this case, the interest on farm mortgages held by insurance companies is shown here as income derived from agriculture, since agriculture is the *source*, although this interest is really *received* by insurance companies, classified under the heading of finance.

It has been found necessary to deduct such amounts received by industries to obtain the total received by individuals; and farm mortgage interest received by insurance companies appears as a negative item, therefore, under the heading of insurance companies. Hence these figures show the importance of each industry as a net *source* of interest on long-term indebtedness, although they do not show amounts *directly* received by individuals from each industry.

Notable developments have taken place in the field of agriculture in recent years, that is, during the depressions subsequent to 1929. Both the outstanding indebtedness and the interest rates have declined, the former primarily through foreclosures, and the latter because of government intervention for the purpose of easing credit and forcing the interest rates down.

In contrast to the situation in agriculture, the trend of interest after 1929 in the electric light and power and gas utilities continued to increase, and interest rates declined only moderately, so that the 1937 total was still above that of 1929. Interest is not a large item in the manufacturing income total and was drastically reduced in the recent depressions, so that in 1937 the volume was less than half of that for 1930.

Before the recent depressions, transportation represented the largest private industrial source of long-term interest and accounted for about a fourth of the total. There has been a decline of 35% since 1929.

A striking change has taken place in interest in the finance classification of income by industrial sources. This is discussed in the finance section of Chapter III.

### *Net Rents and Royalties*

As in the case of interest, more rents and royalties are received in some industrial classifications than are disbursed, and the industrial classification, therefore, indicates simply the source of this type of income. It is only the total that reflects the amount *received by individuals,* since the amounts under each industry indicate merely the net rents and royalties as a whole *derived from* that industry.

Two industries, agriculture and trade, account for over three-fourths of the net rents and royalties in the national income. In both of these industries net rents account for practically the entire totals. In mining and quarrying and in some branches of manufacturing, royalties are probably the more important part.

Of particular interest in Table 15 are the negative amounts shown for finance, service and the miscellaneous industries. More net rents and royalties were received than disbursed by the business enterprises in these classifications, and a deduction was necessary to obtain a total for all industries which reflected the aggregate amounts received by individuals.[1]

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[1] See page 35 (Interest).

# TABLE 10: ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, All Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 2,125 | 17 | 172 | 116 | 72 | 612 | 587 | 326 | 4,027 |
| 1900 | 2,150 | 19 | 179 | 111 | 73 | 631 | 596 | 341 | 4,100 |
| 1901 | 2,250 | 20 | 191 | 134 | 73 | 650 | 600 | 355 | 4,273 |
| 1902 | 2,350 | 18 | 211 | 149 | 70 | 679 | 611 | 375 | 4,463 |
| 1903 | 2,400 | 21 | 223 | 151 | 74 | 710 | 627 | 396 | 4,602 |
| 1904 | 2,550 | 20 | 206 | 163 | 81 | 729 | 640 | 411 | 4,800 |
| 1905 | 2,500 | 20 | 238 | 187 | 87 | 752 | 651 | 428 | 4,863 |
| 1906 | 2,700 | 20 | 256 | 210 | 89 | 776 | 662 | 446 | 5,159 |
| 1907 | 2,850 | 21 | 275 | 194 | 86 | 821 | 692 | 476 | 5,415 |
| 1908 | 3,200 | 18 | 229 | 157 | 82 | 828 | 708 | 484 | 5,706 |
| 1909 | 3,831 | 18 | 277 | 205 | 80 | 859 | 854 | 506 | 6,630 |
| 1910 | 4,044 | 20 | 300 | 202 | 79 | 876 | 857 | 509 | 6,887 |
| 1911 | 3,638 | 20 | 291 | 197 | 78 | 870 | 840 | 499 | 6,433 |
| 1912 | 4,073 | 21 | 312 | 218 | 82 | 829 | 791 | 468 | 6,794 |
| 1913 | 3,899 | 23 | 325 | 234 | 86 | 950 | 895 | 530 | 6,942 |
| 1914 | 3,870 | 21 | 296 | 175 | 95 | 1,014 | 941 | 559 | 6,971 |
| 1915 | 4,228 | 21 | 296 | 174 | 111 | 1,028 | 941 | 559 | 7,358 |
| 1916 | 5,215 | 28 | 356 | 192 | 143 | 1,115 | 1,007 | 598 | 8,654 |
| 1917 | 7,372 | 35 | 419 | 187 | 186 | 1,248 | 1,110 | 662 | 11,219 |
| 1918 | 9,046 | 45 | 500 | 200 | 218 | 1,442 | 1,269 | 756 | 13,476 |
| 1919 | 9,675 | 46 | 539 | 289 | 261 | 1,705 | 1,481 | 882 | 14,878 |
| 1920 | 7,211 | 59 | 548 | 310 | 271 | 1,991 | 1,809 | 1,067 | 13,266 |
| 1921 | 4,980 | 49 | 428 | 297 | 274 | 1,646 | 1,806 | 1,055 | 10,535 |
| 1922 | 4,562 | 47 | 426 | 409 | 288 | 1,573 | 1,787 | 1,037 | 10,129 |
| 1923 | 5,269 | 52 | 406 | 385 | 318 | 1,608 | 1,967 | 1,130 | 11,135 |
| 1924 | 5,884 | 44 | 404 | 423 | 341 | 1,683 | 2,144 | 1,224 | 12,147 |
| 1925 | 6,284 | 41 | 406 | 556 | 364 | 1,666 | 2,237 | 1,269 | 12,823 |
| 1926 | 5,803 | 40 | 397 | 361 | 382 | 1,721 | 2,474 | 1,395 | 12,573 |
| 1927 | 5,722 | 38 | 384 | 398 | 386 | 1,714 | 2,493 | 1,396 | 12,531 |
| 1928 | 5,843 | 35 | 378 | 438 | 393 | 1,737 | 2,608 | 1,454 | 12,886 |
| 1929 | 5,797 | 32 | 378 | 439 | 410 | 1,823 | 2,728 | 1,510 | 13,118 |
| 1930 | 4,372 | 34 | 323 | 432 | 383 | 1,697 | 2,639 | 1,398 | 11,277 |
| 1931 | 2,720 | 35 | 274 | 309 | 352 | 1,543 | 2,477 | 1,244 | 8,955 |
| 1932 | 1,758 | 34 | 156 | 169 | 316 | 1,287 | 2,025 | 967 | 6,712 |
| 1933 | 2,485 | 31 | 159 | 130 | 309 | 1,122 | 1,877 | 905 | 7,018 |
| 1934 | 3,224 | 32 | 184 | 134 | 353 | 1,144 | 2,044 | 1,007 | 8,123 |
| 1935 | 3,958 | 33 | 196 | 160 | 392 | 1,154 | 2,286 | 1,069 | 9,249 |
| 1936 | 4,616 | 36 | 276 | 234 | 441 | 1,144 | 2,613 | 1,222 | 10,582 |
| 1937 | 4,839 | 39 | 329 | 294 | 459 | 1,176 | 2,761 | 1,231 | 11,128 |

# TABLE 11: RATIO OF ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME TO TOTAL INCOME, 1899–1937

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, Private Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 72.5 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 17.7 | 4.9 | 23.7 | 33.6 | 32.2 | 29.1 |
| 1900 | 70.9 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 17.7 | 4.7 | 23.2 | 33.6 | 31.7 | 28.2 |
| 1901 | 71.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 17.7 | 4.4 | 22.7 | 33.6 | 30.8 | 27.5 |
| 1902 | 70.5 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 4.0 | 21.9 | 33.6 | 30.1 | 26.7 |
| 1903 | 69.8 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 17.7 | 4.0 | 21.7 | 33.5 | 30.1 | 26.0 |
| 1904 | 68.8 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 17.7 | 4.1 | 21.6 | 33.6 | 30.8 | 26.6 |
| 1905 | 68.0 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 20.4 | 33.6 | 29.8 | 25.1 |
| 1906 | 67.0 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 17.8 | 3.9 | 19.3 | 33.6 | 28.5 | 24.6 |
| 1907 | 67.6 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 17.7 | 3.4 | 19.7 | 33.5 | 28.6 | 24.5 |
| 1908 | 69.2 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 17.7 | 3.4 | 21.3 | 33.5 | 30.6 | 27.1 |
| 1909 | 72.1 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 17.8 | 3.2 | 19.9 | 33.6 | 29.2 | 27.6 |
| 1910 | 72.7 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 17.8 | 2.9 | 19.5 | 33.5 | 27.4 | 26.9 |
| 1911 | 69.4 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 17.8 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 33.4 | 27.2 | 25.3 |
| 1912 | 71.7 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 17.8 | 2.8 | 18.7 | 33.4 | 25.3 | 25.6 |
| 1913 | 70.1 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 17.8 | 2.8 | 18.7 | 33.2 | 26.8 | 24.5 |
| 1914 | 70.1 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 17.9 | 3.1 | 18.4 | 33.2 | 29.2 | 24.9 |
| 1915 | 71.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 17.8 | 3.6 | 18.1 | 33.2 | 28.6 | 25.3 |
| 1916 | 73.7 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 4.1 | 17.9 | 33.1 | 23.0 | 24.7 |
| 1917 | 76.9 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 17.7 | 4.7 | 17.9 | 33.1 | 22.3 | 26.7 |
| 1918 | 78.0 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 4.3 | 18.4 | 33.1 | 23.0 | 27.2 |
| 1919 | 76.2 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 4.6 | 18.6 | 33.2 | 24.7 | 26.8 |
| 1920 | 68.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 19.8 | 33.3 | 27.8 | 21.7 |
| 1921 | 65.8 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 17.3 | 4.8 | 19.3 | 33.3 | 31.1 | 21.6 |
| 1922 | 64.8 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 5.1 | 17.8 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 20.7 |
| 1923 | 66.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 13.6 | 5.1 | 16.5 | 33.2 | 32.0 | 19.5 |
| 1924 | 69.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 16.9 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 20.9 |
| 1925 | 69.5 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 16.0 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 21.0 |
| 1926 | 67.4 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 15.8 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 19.7 |
| 1927 | 66.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 19.6 |
| 1928 | 66.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 6.2 | 16.0 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 19.6 |
| 1929 | 66.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 6.3 | 15.9 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 19.0 |
| 1930 | 64.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 16.0 | 33.5 | 32.0 | 18.2 |
| 1931 | 60.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 15.9 | 6.8 | 16.9 | 36.0 | 33.8 | 17.9 |
| 1932 | 57.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 18.1 | 7.9 | 18.4 | 37.4 | 32.8 | 18.1 |
| 1933 | 65.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 17.1 | 8.3 | 18.3 | 38.4 | 33.0 | 20.0 |
| 1934 | 69.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 14.4 | 8.7 | 16.7 | 37.8 | 33.6 | 20.2 |
| 1935 | 71.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 15.3 | 9.0 | 15.8 | 38.0 | 33.1 | 21.0 |
| 1936 | 72.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 14.8 | 39.2 | 33.6 | 21.2 |
| 1937 | 71.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 14.0 | 38.7 | 34.1 | 20.2 |

## Table 12: Indexes of Entrepreneurial Income, by Industrial Origin, 1899–1937

1929 = 100

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, All Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 36.7 | 53.1 | 45.5 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 33.6 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 30.7 |
| 1900 | 37.1 | 59.4 | 47.4 | 25.3 | 17.8 | 34.6 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 31.3 |
| 1901 | 38.8 | 62.5 | 50.5 | 30.5 | 17.8 | 35.7 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 32.6 |
| 1902 | 40.5 | 56.3 | 55.8 | 33.9 | 17.1 | 37.2 | 22.4 | 24.8 | 34.0 |
| 1903 | 41.4 | 65.6 | 59.0 | 34.4 | 18.0 | 38.9 | 23.0 | 26.2 | 35.1 |
| 1904 | 44.0 | 62.5 | 54.5 | 37.1 | 19.8 | 40.0 | 23.5 | 27.2 | 36.6 |
| 1905 | 43.1 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 42.6 | 21.2 | 41.3 | 23.9 | 28.3 | 37.1 |
| 1906 | 46.6 | 62.5 | 67.7 | 47.8 | 21.7 | 42.6 | 24.3 | 29.5 | 39.3 |
| 1907 | 49.2 | 65.6 | 72.8 | 44.2 | 21.0 | 45.0 | 25.4 | 31.5 | 41.3 |
| 1908 | 55.2 | 56.3 | 60.6 | 35.8 | 20.0 | 45.4 | 26.0 | 32.1 | 43.5 |
| 1909 | 66.1 | 56.3 | 73.3 | 46.7 | 19.5 | 47.1 | 31.3 | 33.5 | 50.5 |
| 1910 | 69.8 | 62.5 | 79.4 | 46.0 | 19.3 | 48.1 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 52.5 |
| 1911 | 62.8 | 62.5 | 77.0 | 44.9 | 19.0 | 47.7 | 30.8 | 33.0 | 49.0 |
| 1912 | 70.3 | 65.6 | 82.5 | 49.7 | 20.0 | 45.5 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 51.8 |
| 1913 | 67.3 | 71.9 | 86.0 | 53.3 | 21.0 | 52.1 | 32.8 | 35.1 | 52.9 |
| 1914 | 66.8 | 65.6 | 78.3 | 39.9 | 23.2 | 55.6 | 34.5 | 37.0 | 53.1 |
| 1915 | 72.9 | 65.6 | 78.3 | 39.6 | 27.1 | 56.4 | 34.5 | 37.0 | 56.1 |
| 1916 | 90.0 | 87.5 | 94.2 | 43.7 | 34.9 | 61.2 | 36.9 | 39.6 | 66.0 |
| 1917 | 127.2 | 109.4 | 110.8 | 42.6 | 45.4 | 68.5 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 85.5 |
| 1918 | 156.0 | 140.6 | 132.3 | 45.6 | 53.2 | 79.1 | 46.5 | 50.1 | 102.7 |
| 1919 | 166.9 | 143.8 | 142.6 | 65.8 | 63.7 | 93.5 | 54.3 | 58.4 | 113.4 |
| 1920 | 124.4 | 184.4 | 145.0 | 70.6 | 66.1 | 109.2 | 66.3 | 70.7 | 101.1 |
| 1921 | 85.9 | 153.1 | 113.2 | 67.7 | 66.8 | 90.3 | 66.2 | 69.9 | 80.3 |
| 1922 | 78.7 | 146.9 | 112.7 | 93.2 | 70.2 | 86.3 | 65.5 | 68.7 | 77.2 |
| 1923 | 90.9 | 162.5 | 107.4 | 87.7 | 77.6 | 88.2 | 72.1 | 74.8 | 84.9 |
| 1924 | 101.5 | 137.5 | 106.9 | 96.4 | 83.2 | 92.3 | 78.6 | 81.1 | 92.6 |
| 1925 | 108.4 | 128.1 | 107.4 | 126.7 | 88.8 | 91.4 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 97.8 |
| 1926 | 100.1 | 125.0 | 105.0 | 82.2 | 93.2 | 94.4 | 90.7 | 92.4 | 95.8 |
| 1927 | 98.7 | 118.8 | 101.6 | 90.7 | 94.1 | 94.0 | 91.4 | 92.5 | 95.5 |
| 1928 | 100.8 | 109.4 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 98.2 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 75.4 | 106.3 | 85.4 | 98.4 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 96.7 | 92.6 | 86.0 |
| 1931 | 46.9 | 109.4 | 72.5 | 70.4 | 85.9 | 84.6 | 90.8 | 82.4 | 68.3 |
| 1932 | 30.3 | 106.3 | 41.3 | 38.5 | 77.1 | 70.6 | 74.2 | 64.0 | 51.2 |
| 1933 | 42.9 | 96.9 | 42.1 | 29.6 | 75.4 | 61.5 | 68.8 | 59.9 | 53.5 |
| 1934 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 48.7 | 30.5 | 86.1 | 62.8 | 74.9 | 66.7 | 61.9 |
| 1935 | 68.3 | 103.1 | 51.9 | 36.4 | 95.6 | 63.3 | 83.8 | 70.7 | 70.5 |
| 1936 | 79.6 | 112.5 | 73.0 | 53.3 | 107.6 | 62.8 | 95.8 | 80.9 | 80.7 |
| 1937 | 83.5 | 121.9 | 87.0 | 67.0 | 112.0 | 64.5 | 101.2 | 81.5 | 84.8 |

# TABLE 13: DIVIDENDS ORIGINATING IN ALL CORPORATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Communication | Trade | Finance | Service | Miscellaneous | Dividends[1] Received by Government | Total,[2] All Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 11 | 79 | 10 | 285 | 6 | 123 | 16 | 55 | 89 | 9 | 151 | .. | 834 |
| 1900 | 8 | 57 | 11 | 357 | 6 | 145 | 16 | 67 | 91 | 11 | 169 | .. | 938 |
| 1901 | 13 | 91 | 12 | 369 | 6 | 156 | 18 | 70 | 100 | 12 | 187 | .. | 1,034 |
| 1902 | 9 | 64 | 13 | 433 | 6 | 170 | 21 | 81 | 130 | 13 | 207 | .. | 1,147 |
| 1903 | 8 | 59 | 15 | 413 | 7 | 201 | 25 | 82 | 121 | 14 | 208 | .. | 1,153 |
| 1904 | 10 | 67 | 17 | 327 | 5 | 211 | 27 | 72 | 144 | 12 | 197 | .. | 1,089 |
| 1905 | 15 | 109 | 19 | 333 | 4 | 229 | 27 | 75 | 139 | 13 | 212 | .. | 1,175 |
| 1906 | 23 | 163 | 21 | 383 | 6 | 277 | 27 | 88 | 170 | 15 | 259 | .. | 1,432 |
| 1907 | 29 | 204 | 24 | 429 | 7 | 293 | 29 | 97 | 176 | 16 | 287 | .. | 1,591 |
| 1908 | 18 | 123 | 23 | 419 | 7 | 297 | 26 | 96 | 192 | 16 | 268 | .. | 1,485 |
| 1909 | 18 | 127 | 28 | 439 | 4 | 323 | 36 | 102 | 190 | 17 | 283 | .. | 1,567 |
| 1910 | 20 | 142 | 30 | 519 | 5 | 368 | 38 | 132 | 210 | 22 | 342 | .. | 1,828 |
| 1911 | 17 | 124 | 37 | 563 | 7 | 360 | 39 | 154 | 224 | 26 | 315 | .. | 1,866 |
| 1912 | 21 | 148 | 41 | 598 | 4 | 357 | 43 | 164 | 229 | 27 | 318 | .. | 1,950 |
| 1913 | 28 | 200 | 44 | 656 | 4 | 379 | 44 | 247 | 229 | 41 | 295 | .. | 2,167 |
| 1914 | 20 | 142 | 54 | 628 | 2 | 383 | 45 | 258 | 224 | 43 | 229 | .. | 2,028 |
| 1915 | 19 | 135 | 60 | 668 | — | 359 | 48 | 280 | 218 | 47 | 221 | .. | 2,055 |
| 1916 | 49 | 349 | 67 | 1,198 | 2 | 374 | 51 | 307 | 229 | 51 | 640 | .. | 3,317 |
| 1917 | 56 | 404 | 74 | 1,383 | 9 | 369 | 57 | 375 | 243 | 62 | 715 | .. | 3,747 |
| 1918 | 47 | 338 | 83 | 1,315 | 12 | 327 | 59 | 385 | 253 | 64 | 637 | .. | 3,520 |
| 1919 | 27 | 195 | 90 | 1,262 | 15 | 317 | 59 | 401 | 270 | 67 | 506 | .. | 3,209 |
| 1920 | 29 | 210 | 89 | 1,488 | 22 | 271 | 59 | 382 | 292 | 64 | 184 | .. | 3,090 |
| 1921 | 27 | 193 | 90 | 1,324 | 33 | 237 | 67 | 320 | 309 | 53 | 284 | .. | 2,937 |
| 1922 | 19 | 139 | 120 | 1,311 | 31 | 299 | 80 | 302 | 329 | 50 | −46[3] | .. | 2,634 |
| 1923 | 20 | 223 | 161 | 1,761 | 38 | 303 | 93 | 369 | 363 | 70 | −102[3] | .. | 3,299 |
| 1924 | 19 | 213 | 194 | 1,651 | 33 | 315 | 106 | 390 | 385 | 73 | 45 | .. | 3,424 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 22 | 269 | 230 | 1,908 | 60 | 365 | 118 | 440 | 487 | 94 | 21 | .. | 4,014 |
| 1926 | 20 | 327 | 243 | 2,117 | 42 | 375 | 129 | 471 | 466 | 108 | 141 | .. | 4,439 |
| 1927 | 32 | 278 | 273 | 2,225 | 49 | 473 | 144 | 495 | 459 | 110 | 227 | .. | 4,765 |
| 1928 | 33 | 253 | 346 | 2,505 | 53 | 430 | 150 | 499 | 568 | 102 | 218 | .. | 5,157 |
| 1929 | 20 | 365 | 413 | 2,575 | 64 | 502 | 168 | 566 | 711 | 120 | 258 | .. | 5,763 |
| 1930 | 13 | 249 | 565 | 2,613 | 88 | 498 | 202 | 497 | 578 | 119 | 209 | .. | 5,631 |
| 1931 | 17 | 138 | 506 | 1,894 | 42 | 342 | 217 | 386 | 492 | 79 | 66 | .. | 4,179 |
| 1932 | 6 | 82 | 449 | 1,116 | 23 | 137 | 192 | 214 | 308 | 56 | 44 | .. | 2,626 |
| 1933 | [4] | 75 | 324 | 1,009 | 20 | 117 | 191 | 179 | 165 | 34 | −13[3] | [4] | 2,102 |
| 1934 | 17 | 107 | 272 | 1,255 | 14 | 188 | 190 | 202 | 191 | 42 | 31 | − 9[3] | 2,500 |
| 1935 | 20 | 118 | 270 | 1,421 | 13 | 191 | 193 | 207 | 207 | 80 | 82 | −21[3] | 2,782 |
| 1936 | 23 | 178 | 305 | 2,239 | 18 | 209 | 183 | 248 | 227 | 110 | 91 | −20[3] | 3,811 |
| 1937 | 25 | 243 | 336 | 2,508 | 20 | 225 | 182 | 296 | 248 | 125 | 101 | −12[3] | 4,297 |

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[1] Dividends received by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on preferred stock of private corporations.

[2] Not adjusted for balance of international payments of dividends.

[3] A minus sign indicates that more dividends are received by an industry than are paid.

[4] Less than $500,000.

## Table 14: Interest on Private Long-Term Debt,[1] by Industrial Origin, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation | Communication | Trade | Finance[2] | Service | Miscellaneous | Total, Private Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 114 | 5 | 13 | 47 | 2 | 306 | 5 | 5 | 47 | 1 | 75 | 620 |
| 1900 | 113 | 5 | 13 | 52 | 2 | 308 | 5 | 5 | 51 | 1 | 76 | 631 |
| 1901 | 122 | 6 | 16 | 53 | 2 | 320 | 5 | 5 | 53 | 1 | 81 | 664 |
| 1902 | 131 | 6 | 18 | 55 | 2 | 330 | 7 | 7 | 56 | 1 | 86 | 699 |
| 1903 | 139 | 7 | 22 | 57 | 2 | 341 | 8 | 8 | 62 | 1 | 90 | 737 |
| 1904 | 146 | 8 | 26 | 58 | 3 | 357 | 8 | 8 | 64 | 1 | 95 | 774 |
| 1905 | 153 | 8 | 28 | 60 | 3 | 374 | 9 | 9 | 66 | 2 | 101 | 813 |
| 1906 | 159 | 9 | 33 | 62 | 3 | 386 | 13 | 13 | 72 | 2 | 108 | 860 |
| 1907 | 164 | 10 | 36 | 64 | 3 | 410 | 18 | 18 | 80 | 3 | 115 | 921 |
| 1908 | 170 | 10 | 39 | 65 | 3 | 447 | 21 | 21 | 81 | 4 | 121 | 982 |
| 1909 | 174 | 11 | 42 | 67 | 3 | 474 | 17 | 17 | 80 | 3 | 127 | 1,015 |
| 1910 | 184 | 12 | 41 | 68 | 3 | 486 | 16 | 16 | 89 | 3 | 130 | 1,048 |
| 1911 | 194 | 13 | 50 | 69 | 3 | 498 | 17 | 17 | 93 | 5 | 135 | 1,094 |
| 1912 | 203 | 14 | 53 | 70 | 3 | 516 | 19 | 19 | 99 | 6 | 139 | 1,141 |
| 1913 | 210 | 15 | 57 | 72 | 3 | 534 | 22 | 22 | 108 | 6 | 145 | 1,194 |
| 1914 | 221 | 16 | 59 | 73 | 3 | 526 | 25 | 25 | 110 | 8 | 145 | 1,211 |
| 1915 | 236 | 17 | 64 | 75 | 4 | 571 | 25 | 25 | 113 | 9 | 155 | 1,294 |
| 1916 | 262 | 19 | 70 | 77 | 4 | 576 | 27 | 27 | 117 | 12 | 158 | 1,349 |
| 1917 | 302 | 20 | 80 | 79 | 4 | 577 | 28 | 28 | 132 | 14 | 161 | 1,425 |
| 1918 | 351 | 22 | 98 | 81 | 4 | 564 | 31 | 31 | 145 | 17 | 163 | 1,507 |
| 1919 | 411 | 25 | 105 | 85 | 4 | 576 | 35 | 35 | 159 | 20 | 170 | 1,625 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 466 | 33 | 114 | 107 | 5 | 601 | 40 | 45 | 193 | 26 | 178 | 1,808 |
| 1921 | 473 | 42 | 126 | 137 | 8 | 625 | 44 | 43 | 199 | 31 | 187 | 1,915 |
| 1922 | 484 | 36 | 146 | 105 | 4 | 649 | 35 | 42 | 190 | 35 | 193 | 1,919 |
| 1923 | 483 | 41 | 178 | 117 | 7 | 668 | 39 | 24 | 216 | 46 | 201 | 2,020 |
| 1924 | 483 | 56 | 218 | 154 | 10 | 685 | 40 | 33 | 227 | 59 | 203 | 2,168 |
| 1925 | 486 | 59 | 246 | 152 | 13 | 683 | 50 | 33 | 245 | 73 | 208 | 2,248 |
| 1926 | 485 | 51 | 286 | 151 | 14 | 663 | 50 | 27 | 272 | 88 | 224 | 2,311 |
| 1927 | 496 | 48 | 313 | 152 | 14 | 653 | 51 | 33 | 290 | 122 | 242 | 2,414 |
| 1928 | 494 | 46 | 345 | 183 | 12 | 653 | 45 | 46 | 312 | 141 | 258 | 2,535 |
| 1929 | 473 | 46 | 358 | 210 | 17 | 644 | 44 | 60 | 317 | 196 | 268 | 2,633 |
| 1930 | 422 | 41 | 379 | 244 | 17 | 667 | 39 | 68 | 397 | 211 | 281 | 2,766 |
| 1931 | 352 | 43 | 425 | 225 | 14 | 654 | 39 | 64 | 418 | 180 | 253 | 2,668 |
| 1932 | 294 | 37 | 447 | 192 | 12 | 656 | 53 | 55 | 276 | 125 | 262 | 2,409 |
| 1933 | 303 | 36 | 431 | 172 | 10 | 586 | 56 | 49 | 150 | 72 | 251 | 2,117 |
| 1934 | 279 | 34 | 429 | 161 | 10 | 565 | 56 | 43 | 31 | 64 | 243 | 1,914 |
| 1935 | 269 | 33 | 419 | 149 | 9 | 554 | 55 | 35 | −125 | 62 | 242 | 1,702 |
| 1936 | 277 | 35 | 396 | 132 | 9 | 507 | 55 | 31 | −293 | 55 | 235 | 1,439 |
| 1937 | 273 | 37 | 369 | 108 | 9 | 418 | 54 | 31 | −347 | 49 | 229 | 1,230 |

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[1] Received by individuals.

[2] A minus sign indicates that more interest is received by an industry than is paid.

## TABLE 15: NET RENTS AND ROYALTIES, BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation[1] | Communication | Trade | Finance[1] | Service[1] | Miscellaneous[1] | Total, All Industries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 224 | 26 | [2] | 29 | . . | . . | . . | 268 | −142 | −12 | − 6 | 387 |
| 1900 | 237 | 28 | [2] | 32 | . . | . . | . . | 276 | −148 | −13 | − 6 | 406 |
| 1901 | 244 | 30 | [2] | 32 | . . | . . | . . | 285 | −153 | −13 | − 7 | 418 |
| 1902 | 255 | 35 | [2] | 35 | . . | . . | . . | 297 | −161 | −13 | − 7 | 441 |
| 1903 | 277 | 39 | [2] | 36 | . . | . . | . . | 311 | −172 | −13 | − 8 | 470 |
| 1904 | 285 | 41 | [2] | 37 | . . | . . | . . | 319 | −177 | −13 | − 8 | 484 |
| 1905 | 294 | 48 | [2] | 39 | . . | . . | . . | 329 | −185 | −14 | − 8 | 503 |
| 1906 | 320 | 51 | [2] | 43 | . . | . . | . . | 340 | −196 | −14 | − 9 | 535 |
| 1907 | 348 | 60 | [2] | 47 | . . | . . | . . | 359 | −212 | −15 | − 9 | 578 |
| 1908 | 366 | 55 | 1 | 47 | . . | . . | . . | 362 | −216 | −15 | − 9 | 591 |
| 1909 | 433 | 60 | 1 | 53 | [2] | 1 | 1 | 376 | −240 | −18 | −11 | 656 |
| 1910 | 462 | 66 | 1 | 53 | [2] | 1 | 1 | 384 | −252 | −18 | −11 | 687 |
| 1911 | 496 | 67 | 1 | 53 | [2] | 1 | 1 | 381 | −260 | −18 | −11 | 711 |
| 1912 | 482 | 72 | 1 | 52 | [2] | 1 | 1 | 363 | −253 | −17 | −11 | 691 |
| 1913 | 497 | 78 | 1 | 52 | [2] | 1 | 2 | 416 | −273 | −19 | −12 | 743 |
| 1914 | 506 | 77 | 2 | 51 | [2] | 1 | 2 | 444 | −282 | −20 | −12 | 769 |
| 1915 | 517 | 85 | 2 | 52 | [2] | 1 | 2 | 451 | −289 | −20 | −13 | 788 |
| 1916 | 559 | 103 | 2 | 65 | [2] | 1 | 2 | 488 | −318 | −21 | −14 | 867 |
| 1917 | 631 | 119 | 2 | 96 | [2] | 1 | 3 | 547 | −365 | −24 | −16 | 994 |
| 1918 | 704 | 125 | 2 | 104 | [2] | −3 | 4 | 632 | −409 | −27 | −18 | 1,114 |
| 1919 | 808 | 112 | 2 | 106 | [2] | −3 | 4 | 747 | −463 | −31 | −20 | 1,262 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | 821 | 134 | 2 | 105 | [2] | [2] | 4 | 873 | −504 | −38 | −22 | 1,375 |
| 1921 | 782 | 116 | 2 | 77 | [2] | 1 | 4 | 721 | −441 | −38 | −19 | 1,205 |
| 1922 | 700 | 138 | 3 | 92 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 690 | −422 | −38 | −18 | 1,153 |
| 1923 | 695 | 186 | 3 | 107 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 705 | −441 | −42 | −19 | 1,202 |
| 1924 | 722 | 176 | 3 | 108 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 737 | −453 | −46 | −20 | 1,235 |
| 1925 | 783 | 187 | 4 | 109 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 730 | −470 | −48 | −21 | 1,283 |
| 1926 | 779 | 192 | 4 | 110 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 754 | −476 | −53 | −21 | 1,298 |
| 1927 | 806 | 212 | 5 | 110 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 751 | −488 | −53 | −21 | 1,331 |
| 1928 | 832 | 213 | 5 | 118 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 761 | −499 | −55 | −22 | 1,363 |
| 1929 | 865 | 238 | 6 | 125 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 798 | −526 | −58 | −23 | 1,436 |
| 1930 | 633 | 208 | 6 | 118 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 569 | −515 | −57 | −20 | 952 |
| 1931 | 430 | 129 | 4 | 82 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 358 | −406 | −45 | −11 | 548 |
| 1932 | 362 | 119 | 4 | 57 | [2] | [2] | 6 | 188 | −276 | −31 | − 9 | 421 |
| 1933 | 410 | 102 | 2 | 43 | [2] | [2] | 5 | 158 | −195 | −22 | − 7 | 498 |
| 1934 | 526 | 142 | 3 | 56 | [2] | [2] | 5 | 183 | −242 | −25 | − 8 | 640 |
| 1935 | 614 | 159 | 3 | 63 | [2] | [2] | 5 | 227 | −288 | −30 | −10 | 744 |
| 1936 | 694 | 200 | 3 | 66 | 1 | [2] | 5 | 231 | −327 | −30 | − 7 | 836 |
| 1937 | 741 | 257 | 3 | 70 | 1 | [2] | 5 | 238 | −362 | −34 | −10 | 909 |

[1] A minus sign indicates that more rents and royalties are received by an industry than are paid.

[2] Less than $500,000.

# CHAPTER III

## INDUSTRIAL SOURCES OF PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME

THE dynamic nature of the economy of the United States is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the sweeping adjustments which have taken place in the relative importance of the various industries as contributors to the national income in the past 140 years. While all forms of business were progressing and providing larger total incomes to those engaged in each of the various industries, their importance has undergone a series of fundamental changes as the United States developed from a group of agricultural colonies into a modern industrial nation.

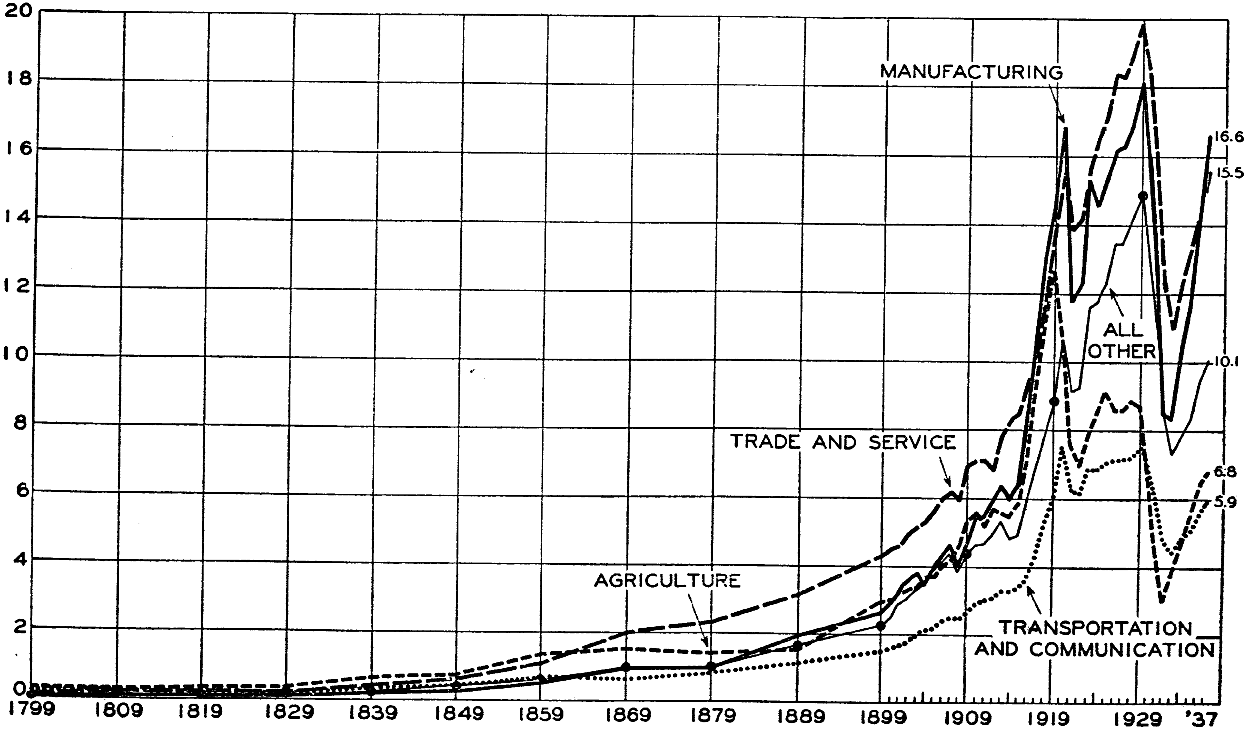
The distribution of realized production income by industries is shown in Chart 7. Tables referred to follow the text of this.

In Colonial times agriculture and transportation were the dominant industries. At the beginning of the nineteenth century agriculture accounted for almost 40%, and transportation and communication for nearly 25%, of the total realized production income. Agriculture and transportation thus accounted for practically two-thirds of the income received by individuals in that period. Construction, comprising about 8% of the total income-yielding economic activity of the nation, occupied a more prominent place at that time than it has since; manufacturing was of minor importance.

By 1936 and 1937 manufacturing had preempted the position of major source of income, accounting for a fourth of the total. Agriculture and transportation had declined to a position of a little over 10% each, and were both exceeded in importance as a source of income by trade and service, as

## CHART 7: REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1799–1937

Billions of Dollars



well as by manufacturing. The tremendous rise in the importance of government as a source of income distributed to individuals, from almost negligible proportions at the beginning of the nineteenth century to a prominent place in recent years, has already been mentioned.[1] Income derived from the regular government functions in the form of salaries and wages to regular employees and interest on government debt had also grown to a position of greater importance than either agriculture or transportation and communication in 1936 and 1937.

These striking shifts in relative importance of the various industries from the standpoint of the income they yield have not occurred uniformly as a steady progression, but have taken place very rapidly in some periods and then shown little change in the intervals between these dynamic eras. Agriculture, for example, showed little variation after a sharp decline in relative importance from 1799 to 1809, and maintained a proportion of between 30% and 34% of total income until the Civil War. A sharp drop then occurred to a new level of between 15% and 23%, which was maintained from 1879 until the World War. Another rapid decline then brought its contribution to total national income down to a level of between 12% and 16%; and this position prevailed from 1921 through 1929. During the subsequent depression there was a sharp drop and then a recovery in its relative importance.

Transportation and communication declined irregularly until the time of the Civil War and then dropped to a new level. These branches of industry have maintained a combined relative importance of between 11% and 14% for the past half century, showing very little change as a result of the World War.

On a par with the marked decline of agriculture as a source of income has been the spectacular increase in manufacturing.

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[1] Pp. xiv, 19.

From an importance of under 5% at the turn of the nineteenth century, manufacturing increased to a position of 10% in 1829 and continued at about that level until 1859. By 1900 it accounted for about one-fifth of total private production income, this position being maintained until the World War, when it moved up to a new level of about 25%. This proportion has prevailed ever since, with some decline and recovery during the depression.

Mining and quarrying, electric light and power and gas production, which were of almost no importance as a source of income in 1799 now account for over 5% of the total.

## AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the few industries in which the small individual enterpriser is still dominant in the United States. Not only the management but a large part of the capital and a good part of the labor elements entering into production in this industry are supplied by the entrepreneur. As indicated in Tables 19 and 20, from two-thirds to nearly three-fourths of the income derived from this industry in recent years has been received by individual enterprisers.

Ordinarily, 20% or less of the income derived from agriculture is received by hired labor, and only about 10% is received by persons other than farm operators or labor. Many of these others are retired farmers or close relatives of the renters.[1] Interest on mortgages on the business portion of the farm property is also a comparatively small item in this industry, while the almost complete absence of the corporate form of enterprise explains why dividend income is negligible.

## MINING AND QUARRYING

In the prosperity years of the 1920's, mining and quarrying accounted for $2.3 billion of the national income. They declined during the recent depression to about $900 million but by 1936 had recovered to about $1.5 billion.

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[1] See R. F. Martin, "American Farm Tenancy Problems," National Industrial Conference Board, *Conference Board Bulletin*, November 30, 1937, pp. 122 ff.

In contrast to the situation in agriculture, the independent enterpriser is of relatively small importance in mining and quarrying, and entrepreneurial income is therefore of little significance. Fixed debt likewise is not large, and the predominance of the corporate form of enterprise accounts for the fact that from 70% to 80% of the income derived from this industry (Tables 21, 22) is received in the form of salaries and wages, and, except in petroleum production, most of the remainder is returned in the form of dividends. Royalties paid to owners of mining properties, particularly petroleum deposits, have accounted for between 5% and 15% of the income total.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND GAS

The most rapidly growing major industry in this century, other than the automobile subdivision of manufacturing, has been the electric light and power utilities. Accounting for total income disbursements to individuals of only about $60 million at the turn of the century, this industry was thirty years later contributing $1.5 billion to the realized income total.

This industry is completely dominated by the corporate form of enterprise and requires a high proportion of fixed capital in relation to labor. Technological improvements since the turn of the century have increased the relative importance of the plant and equipment in relation to the labor requirement.

This situation and these developments requiring heavy investments are reflected in the distribution of income received from this industry. At the turn of this century 40% of the income total was accounted for by dividends and interest; by 1937 this proportion had increased to 56%. Salaries and wages, the only other type of income of any importance, have by 1937 this proportion had increased to 56%. The only other kind of income of any importance, salaries and wages, has declined in its share in the total income from 60% to just over 40% since 1900.

## MANUFACTURING

Salaries and wages have in the past third of a century accounted for more than four-fifths of the income derived from the manufacturing industry, fluctuating between 80% and 87% in individual years.

The continued rise in the importance of the corporate form of enterprise, to the almost total exclusion of small individual enterprises in this industrial group, is reflected in the trend of entrepreneurial income and dividends since 1900. At that time dividends accounted for about 12% of the total realized income, and the net profits of individual enterprisers were about 6%. By 1929 and 1937 dividends had increased to about 15%, while entrepreneurial income had dropped to only 2% of the total.

Of special interest in this industry in recent years is the sudden increase in the relative share of dividends (see Table 26) in 1936, offset by a drop in the salary-and-wage proportion. This was brought about primarily by the provisions of the undistributed profits tax levied by the Federal Government, which forced out corporation earnings that might otherwise have been left for the use of business.

Interest and net rents and royalties are of negligible importance in manufacturing.

## CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry classification used here includes only independent enterprises engaged principally in construction activity, and excludes all construction carried on for their own purposes by concerns primarily engaged in other industries.

This industry is organized chiefly into small independent contracting firms and individuals. Compared to these, the few extremely large and well-known contracting corporations are of relatively small importance, as shown by the kinds of income derived from this industry. Out of a total of $1.5 billion in 1937, about 82% was received in the form of salaries and wages, and 16% in the form of entrepreneurial income. The remaining 2% was distributed as dividends, interest and net rents and royalties, the bulk of it being in the form of dividends.

## TRANSPORTATION

The various subdivisions of the transportation industry are organized on extremely diverse lines; railroads are, for example, practically all incorporated, whereas trucking and taxi services are conducted primarily by small unincorporated concerns or individuals.

Since 1900 the proportion of salaries and wages in the total income derived from transportation has increased from about two-thirds to over three-fourths of the total, while interest charges have been drastically reduced from a relative importance of about 20% to 8%. Most of this reduction came during the World War, when salaries and wages more than doubled, while interest increased only moderately. Dividend income in transportation declined from over 12% of the total before the World War to under 4% in 1920, primarily as a result of the railroad collapse after the extremely prosperous war years. The railroads were under emergency government management during the war period, but after this was terminated, the new proportions were maintained.

Interesting items which have arisen during the recent depression periods since 1929 have been the rapid increase in actual and relative importance of entrepreneurial income, brought about by a large increase in the number of small independent enterprisers entering the taxi and trucking business, and the rise and decline in the relative importance of interest, which is a stable type of income the actual amount of which did not decline greatly and recover, as was the case with the other kind of income in this period.

## COMMUNICATION

One of the industries that has developed from very modest beginnings during the past third of a century into an important source of income is communication. By 1929 this industry was adding nearly a billion dollars a year to the income stream.

The high relative importance of capital investment in communications is reflected in the income derived from this source, about a fourth of which appeared in the form of dividends and interest. The remaining three-fourths has been accounted for by salaries and wages, since there are practically no small individual enterprisers in this industry.

## TRADE

Trade is the second most important industry in the United States from the income-yielding standpoint, having surpassed agriculture in the years after the World War. It provided a total of over $11 billion in 1929 and over $8 billion in 1937.

In wholesale and retail trade, particularly the latter, there are still a great many independent enterprisers. Many of them rent the premises on which they do business. For these reasons entrepreneurial income and net rents and royalties provide an unusually large proportion of the total income received by individuals from this industry. Both of these have, however, been declining in relative importance as the corporate form of enterprise has continued to grow since 1900. At that time, the above types of income accounted for a third of the total, whereas in 1937 they provided only about 17%. At the same time salaries and wages have increased in importance from less than two-thirds of the total to more than three-fourths.

## SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The service industrial classification includes several very different types of enterprises: the recreation and amusements pursuits; business and personal services, such as repair shops and hotels; professional services, such as those of doctors and lawyers; and domestic service. This industry accounted for over $8 billion of the national income total in 1929.

Practically all the income received from this industry is in the form of salaries and wages and entrepreneurial income, with about two-thirds in the former category and one-third in the latter. The large proportion of entrepreneurial income is accounted for by the inclusion in this industrial classification of professional practitioners, such as doctors and lawyers, and a large number of independent service establishment proprietors.

## FINANCE

The financial classification of industries provided about $3 billion of the total income received by individuals in 1929 and about $1.7 billion in 1937. This industry is conducted almost entirely by incorporated enterprises. (Brokerage and similar activities have been included in the miscellaneous industry classification.)

Financial organizations receive more income in the form of net rents and royalties than they disburse in this form. Hence this item is shown as a negative quantity in these estimates, and no percentage distribution by kind of income for this industry is shown. As can be seen from Table 37, however, salaries and wages in recent years have accounted for as much as ten times as much of the income derived from this source as did dividends.

A striking development in recent years in this industry has been the downward trend of interest on long-term debt disbursed in comparison with the amount received. Declining interest rates, brought about partly by governmental activities and partly by a decline in outstanding debt through both involuntary liquidation and voluntary curtailment, has been responsible for a shift from a larger proportion of interest disbursed by the finance industry to a greater proportion received. Interest appeared as a negative item in finance beginning in 1935.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The miscellaneous classification includes income received by self-employed persons engaged in the hand trades such as cabinet making and dressmaking, in fishing, in brokerage activities and in miscellaneous professional occupations such as the clergy. It includes also an estimate for salaries and wages received by employed persons not covered in other classifications.

The dividends, interest and rents and royalties are those reported by corporations in the miscellaneous industrial classification. It will be noted that more dividends were reported received than paid by corporations in this group in three different years, and more net rents and royalties were reported received than paid in all years.

It is apparent from the above that this is distinctly a catch-all classification. These estimates are among the least satisfactory in the national income total, and no great reliance should be placed upon the estimates of the total and individual types as reflecting the volume or trend of any one of the heterogeneous components above mentioned.

# TABLE 16: REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIES, 1799–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation and Communication | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous[1] | | Total, Private Production Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Finance | Other | |
| 1799 | 264 | 1 | [2] | 32 | 53 | 160 | 35 | 64 | 59 | | 668 |
| 1809 | 306 | 2 | [2] | 55 | 72 | 236 | 41 | 110 | 79 | | 901 |
| 1819 | 294 | 2 | [2] | 64 | 58 | 176 | 55 | 132 | 74 | | 855 |
| 1829 | 329 | 3 | [2] | 98 | 66 | 143 | 61 | 163 | 84 | | 947 |
| 1839 | 545 | 5 | 1 | 162 | 95 | 277 | 135 | 222 | 135 | | 1,577 |
| 1849 | 737 | 16 | 2 | 291 | 133 | 398 | 196 | 355 | 198 | | 2,326 |
| 1859 | 1,264 | 44 | 6 | 495 | 184 | 694 | 494 | 572 | 345 | | 4,098 |
| 1869 | 1,517 | 102 | 23 | 1,000 | 387 | 718 | 1,039 | 968 | 534 | | 6,288 |
| 1879 | 1,371 | 153 | 33 | 960 | 360 | 896 | 1,166 | 1,099 | 579 | | 6,617 |
| 1889 | 1,517 | 232 | 44 | 2,022 | 631 | 1,154 | 1,803 | 1,341 | 834 | | 9,578 |
| 1899 | 2,933 | 416 | 58 | 2,714 | 655 | 1,528 | 2,578 | 1,745 | 196 | 1,013 | 13,836 |
| 1900 | 3,034 | 453 | 65 | 2,941 | 627 | 1,626 | 2,720 | 1,774 | 233 | 1,077 | 14,550 |
| 1901 | 3,153 | 552 | 75 | 3,193 | 758 | 1,720 | 2,858 | 1,786 | 290 | 1,152 | 15,537 |
| 1902 | 3,335 | 494 | 77 | 3,605 | 839 | 1,820 | 3,098 | 1,820 | 372 | 1,245 | 16,705 |
| 1903 | 3,439 | 671 | 89 | 3,812 | 852 | 1,968 | 3,272 | 1,869 | 404 | 1,315 | 17,691 |
| 1904 | 3,708 | 645 | 99 | 3,519 | 919 | 2,081 | 3,380 | 1,904 | 469 | 1,335 | 18,059 |
| 1905 | 3,678 | 746 | 103 | 4,032 | 1,052 | 2,210 | 3,692 | 1,939 | 474 | 1,437 | 19,363 |
| 1906 | 4,029 | 835 | 120 | 4,377 | 1,183 | 2,431 | 4,019 | 1,973 | 474 | 1,567 | 21,008 |
| 1907 | 4,214 | 1,049 | 134 | 4,743 | 1,096 | 2,544 | 4,168 | 2,064 | 433 | 1,667 | 22,112 |
| 1908 | 4,621 | 771 | 139 | 4,046 | 888 | 2,524 | 3,894 | 2,113 | 469 | 1,584 | 21,049 |
| 1909 | 5,311 | 859 | 157 | 4,824 | 1,153 | 2,648 | 4,310 | 2,544 | 492 | 1,735 | 24,033 |
| 1910 | 5,563 | 949 | 168 | 5,447 | 1,136 | 2,853 | 4,496 | 2,557 | 544 | 1,856 | 25,569 |
| 1911 | 5,241 | 949 | 192 | 5,458 | 1,108 | 2,945 | 4,548 | 2,514 | 596 | 1,834 | 25,385 |
| 1912 | 5,679 | 1,039 | 211 | 5,996 | 1,224 | 3,106 | 4,425 | 2,371 | 657 | 1,851 | 26,559 |
| 1913 | 5,559 | 1,183 | 228 | 6,415 | 1,312 | 3,260 | 5,081 | 2,692 | 686 | 1,975 | 28,391 |
| 1914 | 5,518 | 1,008 | 250 | 6,012 | 980 | 3,248 | 5,508 | 2,832 | 682 | 1,916 | 27,954 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 5,921 | 1,016 | 268 | 6,401 | 976 | 3,346 | 5,677 | 2,837 | 717 | 1,955 | 29,114 |
| 1916 | 7,072 | 1,452 | 299 | 8,747 | 1,080 | 3,727 | 6,220 | 3,039 | 792 | 2,604 | 35,032 |
| 1917 | 9,590 | 1,773 | 332 | 10,843 | 1,056 | 4,269 | 6,978 | 3,357 | 850 | 2,966 | 42,014 |
| 1918 | 11,595 | 2,019 | 373 | 13,076 | 1,132 | 5,410 | 7,842 | 3,830 | 952 | 3,291 | 49,520 |
| 1919 | 12,699 | 1,910 | 429 | 14,340 | 1,633 | 6,089 | 9,177 | 4,465 | 1,233 | 3,564 | 55,539 |
| 1920 | 10,569 | 2,628 | 480 | 16,811 | 2,224 | 7,474 | 10,048 | 5,436 | 1,488 | 3,837 | 60,995 |
| 1921 | 7,569 | 1,982 | 500 | 11,759 | 1,720 | 6,282 | 8,511 | 5,422 | 1,625 | 3,393 | 48,763 |
| 1922 | 7,037 | 1,845 | 569 | 12,303 | 2,092 | 6,217 | 8,831 | 5,366 | 1,664 | 3,112 | 49,036 |
| 1923 | 7,907 | 2,613 | 715 | 15,285 | 2,824 | 6,808 | 9,725 | 5,929 | 1,878 | 3,529 | 57,213 |
| 1924 | 8,526 | 2,276 | 854 | 14,591 | 2,874 | 6,800 | 9,977 | 6,468 | 2,062 | 3,750 | 58,178 |
| 1925 | 9,048 | 2,243 | 937 | 15,410 | 3,023 | 6,978 | 10,405 | 6,777 | 2,272 | 3,856 | 60,949 |
| 1926 | 8,614 | 2,573 | 1,036 | 16,186 | 3,144 | 7,191 | 10,878 | 7,508 | 2,454 | 4,273 | 63,857 |
| 1927 | 8,599 | 2,322 | 1,117 | 16,282 | 3,096 | 7,243 | 10,709 | 7,600 | 2,615 | 4,359 | 63,942 |
| 1928 | 8,756 | 2,098 | 1,261 | 16,920 | 3,257 | 7,166 | 10,874 | 7,951 | 2,900 | 4,470 | 65,653 |
| 1929 | 8,720 | 2,295 | 1,392 | 18,059 | 3,225 | 7,451 | 11,446 | 8,378 | 3,198 | 4,706 | 68,872 |
| 1930 | 6,761 | 1,918 | 1,559 | 15,958 | 2,910 | 7,012 | 10,628 | 7,889 | 2,963 | 4,371 | 61,968 |
| 1931 | 4,476 | 1,323 | 1,478 | 12,376 | 1,945 | 6,049 | 9,126 | 6,889 | 2,719 | 3,684 | 50,066 |
| 1932 | 3,040 | 929 | 1,339 | 8,528 | 932 | 4,807 | 6,992 | 5,409 | 2,204 | 2,952 | 37,132 |
| 1933 | 3,771 | 902 | 1,156 | 8,428 | 762 | 4,445 | 6,132 | 4,893 | 1,838 | 2,744 | 35,074 |
| 1934 | 4,661 | 1,172 | 1,143 | 10,471 | 928 | 4,790 | 6,853 | 5,404 | 1,787 | 2,996 | 40,205 |
| 1935 | 5,517 | 1,243 | 1,158 | 11,720 | 1,043 | 5,110 | 7,309 | 6,016 | 1,692 | 3,226 | 44,037 |
| 1936 | 6,378 | 1,481 | 1,212 | 14,138 | 1,447 | 5,605 | 7,704 | 6,658 | 1,597 | 3,632 | 49,852 |
| 1937 | 6,757 | 1,743 | 1,264 | 16,629 | 1,806 | 5,934 | 8,414 | 7,130 | 1,674 | 3,608 | 54,959 |

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[1] Miscellaneous, including Finance, prior to 1899.

[2] Less than $500,000.

# TABLE 17: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIES, 1799–1937

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation and Communication | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Finance | Other |
| 1799 | 39.5 | 0.1 | [2] | 4.8 | 7.9 | 24.0 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 8.8 | |
| 1809 | 34.0 | 0.2 | [2] | 6.1 | 8.0 | 26.2 | 4.6 | 12.2 | 8.8 | |
| 1819 | 34.4 | 0.2 | [2] | 7.5 | 6.8 | 20.6 | 6.4 | 15.4 | 8.7 | |
| 1829 | 34.7 | 0.3 | [2] | 10.3 | 7.0 | 15.1 | 6.4 | 17.2 | 8.9 | |
| 1839 | 34.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 17.6 | 8.6 | 14.1 | 8.6 | |
| 1849 | 31.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 17.1 | 8.4 | 15.3 | 8.5 | |
| 1859 | 30.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 8.4 | |
| 1869 | 24.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 8.5 | |
| 1879 | 20.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 14.5 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 8.8 | |
| 1889 | 15.8 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 21.1 | 6.6 | 12.0 | 18.8 | 14.0 | 8.7 | |
| 1899 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 19.6 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 1.4 | 7.3 |
| 1900 | 20.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 20.2 | 4.3 | 11.2 | 18.7 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 7.4 |
| 1901 | 20.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 20.6 | 4.9 | 11.1 | 18.4 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 7.4 |
| 1902 | 20.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 21.6 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 18.5 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 7.5 |
| 1903 | 19.4 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 18.5 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 7.4 |
| 1904 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 2.6 | 7.4 |
| 1905 | 19.0 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 19.1 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 7.4 |
| 1906 | 19.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 20.8 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 19.1 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| 1907 | 19.1 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 21.4 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| 1908 | 22.0 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 12.0 | 18.5 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 7.5 |
| 1909 | 22.1 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 20.1 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 17.9 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 7.2 |
| 1910 | 21.8 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 21.3 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 17.6 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 7.3 |
| 1911 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 17.9 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| 1912 | 21.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 16.7 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 7.0 |
| 1913 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 22.6 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 7.0 |
| 1914 | 19.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 19.7 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 6.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 20.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 3.4 | 11.5 | 19.5 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 6.7 |
| 1916 | 20.2 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 25.0 | 3.1 | 10.6 | 17.8 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 7.4 |
| 1917 | 22.8 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 25.8 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 16.6 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| 1918 | 23.4 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 26.4 | 2.3 | 10.9 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 6.6 |
| 1919 | 22.9 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 25.8 | 2.9 | 11.0 | 16.5 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 6.4 |
| 1920 | 17.3 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 27.6 | 3.6 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 6.3 |
| 1921 | 15.5 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 7.0 |
| 1922 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 4.3 | 12.7 | 18.0 | 10.9 | 3.4 | 6.3 |
| 1923 | 13.8 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 26.7 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 6.2 |
| 1924 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 25.1 | 4.9 | 11.7 | 17.1 | 11.1 | 3.5 | 6.4 |
| 1925 | 14.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 25.3 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 17.1 | 11.1 | 3.7 | 6.3 |
| 1926 | 13.5 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 25.3 | 4.9 | 11.3 | 17.0 | 11.8 | 3.8 | 6.7 |
| 1927 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 25.5 | 4.8 | 11.3 | 16.7 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 6.8 |
| 1928 | 13.3 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 25.8 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 16.6 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 6.8 |
| 1929 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 26.2 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 4.6 | 6.8 |
| 1930 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 25.8 | 4.7 | 11.3 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 7.1 |
| 1931 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 12.1 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 7.4 |
| 1932 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 23.0 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 8.0 |
| 1933 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 24.0 | 2.2 | 12.7 | 17.5 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 7.8 |
| 1934 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 26.0 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 4.4 | 7.5 |
| 1935 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 26.6 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 7.3 |
| 1936 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 28.4 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 3.2 | 7.3 |
| 1937 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 30.3 | 3.3 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 6.6 |

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[1] Miscellaneous, including Finance, prior to 1899.

[2] Less than $500.000.

## TABLE 18: INDEXES OF REALIZED PRIVATE PRODUCTION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIES, 1799–1937

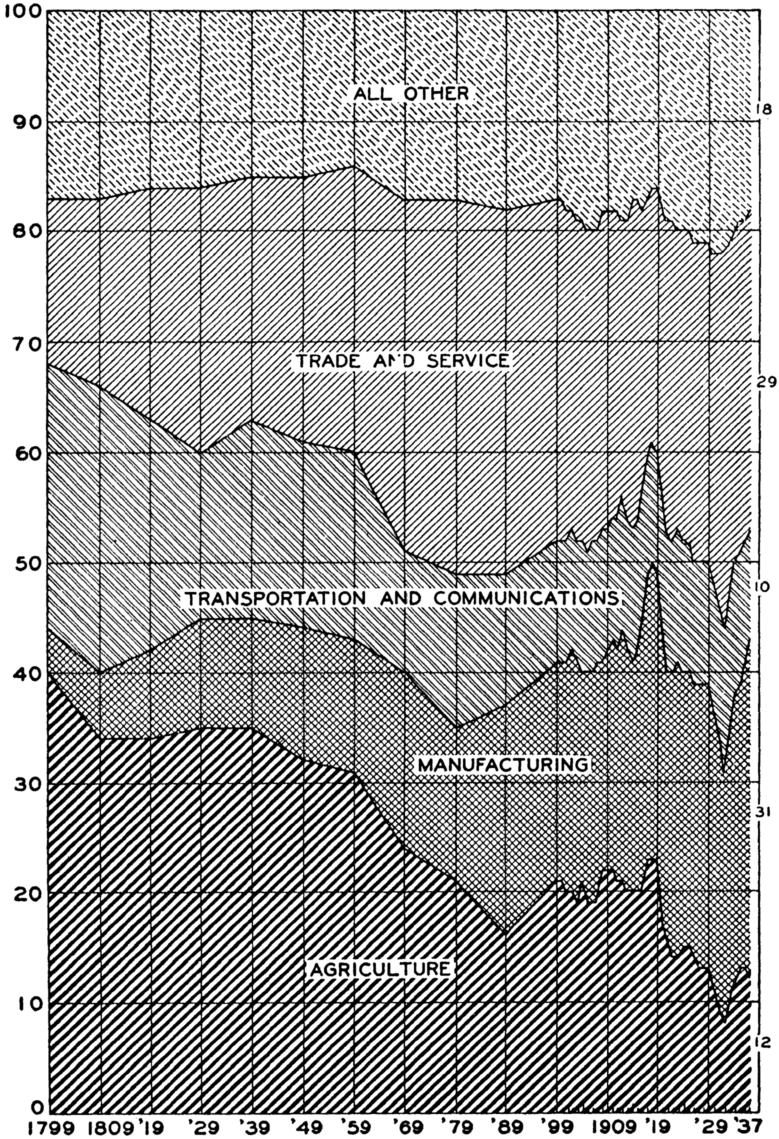
1929 = 100

| Year | Agriculture | Mining and Quarrying | Electric Light and Power and Gas | Manufacturing | Construction | Transportation and Communication | Trade | Service | Miscellaneous | | Total, Private Production Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Finance | Other | |
| 1799 | 3.0 | [1] | [1] | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | | 1.0 |
| 1809 | 3.5 | 0.1 | [1] | 0.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | | 1.3 |
| 1819 | 3.4 | 0.1 | [1] | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | | 1.2 |
| 1829 | 3.8 | 0.1 | [1] | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | | 1.4 |
| 1839 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | | 2.3 |
| 1849 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.5 | | 3.4 |
| 1859 | 14.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 4.4 | | 6.0 |
| 1869 | 17.4 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 12.0 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 6.8 | | 9.1 |
| 1879 | 15.7 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 7.3 | | 9.6 |
| 1889 | 17.4 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 11.2 | 19.6 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 10.6 | | 13.9 |
| 1899 | 33.6 | 18.1 | 4.2 | 15.0 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 22.5 | 20.8 | 6.1 | 21.5 | 20.1 |
| 1900 | 34.8 | 19.7 | 4.7 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 21.8 | 23.8 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 21.1 |
| 1901 | 36.2 | 24.1 | 5.4 | 17.7 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 25.0 | 21.3 | 9.1 | 24.5 | 22.6 |
| 1902 | 38.2 | 21.5 | 5.5 | 20.0 | 26.0 | 24.4 | 27.1 | 21.7 | 11.6 | 26.5 | 24.3 |
| 1903 | 39.4 | 29.2 | 6.4 | 21.1 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 28.6 | 22.3 | 12.6 | 27.9 | 25.7 |
| 1904 | 42.5 | 28.1 | 7.1 | 19.5 | 28.5 | 27.9 | 29.5 | 22.7 | 14.7 | 28.4 | 26.2 |
| 1905 | 42.2 | 32.5 | 7.4 | 22.3 | 32.6 | 29.7 | 32.3 | 23.1 | 14.8 | 30.5 | 28.1 |
| 1906 | 46.2 | 36.4 | 8.6 | 24.2 | 36.7 | 32.6 | 35.1 | 23.5 | 14.8 | 33.3 | 30.5 |
| 1907 | 48.3 | 45.7 | 9.6 | 26.3 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 36.4 | 24.6 | 13.5 | 35.4 | 32.1 |
| 1908 | 53.0 | 33.6 | 10.0 | 22.4 | 27.5 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 25.2 | 14.7 | 33.7 | 30.6 |
| 1909 | 60.9 | 37.4 | 11.3 | 26.7 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 37.7 | 30.4 | 15.4 | 36.9 | 34.9 |
| 1910 | 63.8 | 41.4 | 12.1 | 30.2 | 35.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 30.5 | 17.0 | 39.4 | 37.1 |
| 1911 | 60.1 | 41.4 | 13.8 | 30.2 | 34.4 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 30.0 | 18.6 | 39.0 | 36.9 |
| 1912 | 65.1 | 45.3 | 15.2 | 33.2 | 38.0 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 28.3 | 20.5 | 39.3 | 38.6 |
| 1913 | 63.8 | 51.5 | 16.4 | 35.5 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 44.4 | 32.1 | 21.5 | 42.0 | 41.2 |
| 1914 | 63.3 | 43.9 | 18.0 | 33.3 | 30.4 | 43.6 | 48.1 | 33.8 | 21.3 | 40.7 | 40.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 67.9 | 44.3 | 19.3 | 35.4 | 30.3 | 44.9 | 49.6 | 33.9 | 22.4 | 41.5 | 42.3 |
| 1916 | 81.1 | 63.3 | 21.5 | 48.4 | 33.5 | 50.0 | 54.3 | 36.3 | 24.8 | 55.3 | 50.9 |
| 1917 | 110.0 | 77.3 | 23.9 | 60.0 | 32.7 | 57.3 | 61.0 | 40.1 | 26.6 | 63.0 | 61.0 |
| 1918 | 133.0 | 88.0 | 26.8 | 72.4 | 35.1 | 72.6 | 68.5 | 45.7 | 29.8 | 69.9 | 71.9 |
| 1919 | 145.6 | 83.2 | 30.8 | 79.4 | 50.6 | 81.7 | 80.2 | 53.3 | 38.6 | 75.7 | 80.6 |
| 1920 | 121.2 | 114.5 | 34.5 | 93.1 | 69.0 | 100.3 | 87.8 | 64.9 | 46.5 | 81.5 | 88.6 |
| 1921 | 86.8 | 86.4 | 35.9 | 65.1 | 53.3 | 84.3 | 74.4 | 64.7 | 50.8 | 72.1 | 70.8 |
| 1922 | 80.7 | 80.4 | 40.9 | 68.1 | 64.9 | 83.4 | 77.2 | 64.0 | 52.0 | 66.1 | 71.2 |
| 1923 | 90.7 | 113.9 | 51.4 | 84.6 | 87.6 | 91.4 | 85.0 | 70.8 | 58.7 | 75.0 | 83.1 |
| 1924 | 97.8 | 99.2 | 61.4 | 80.8 | 89.1 | 91.3 | 87.2 | 77.2 | 64.5 | 79.7 | 84.5 |
| 1925 | 103.8 | 97.7 | 67.3 | 85.3 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 90.9 | 80.9 | 71.0 | 81.9 | 88.5 |
| 1926 | 98.8 | 112.1 | 74.4 | 89.6 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 95.0 | 89.6 | 76.7 | 90.8 | 92.7 |
| 1927 | 98.6 | 101.2 | 80.2 | 90.2 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 93.6 | 90.7 | 81.8 | 92.6 | 92.8 |
| 1928 | 100.4 | 91.4 | 90.6 | 93.7 | 101.0 | 96.2 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 90.7 | 95.0 | 95.3 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 77.5 | 83.6 | 112.0 | 88.4 | 90.2 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 92.9 | 90.0 |
| 1931 | 51.3 | 57.6 | 106.2 | 68.5 | 60.3 | 81.2 | 79.7 | 82.2 | 85.0 | 78.3 | 72.7 |
| 1932 | 34.9 | 40.5 | 96.2 | 47.2 | 28.9 | 64.5 | 61.1 | 64.6 | 68.9 | 62.7 | 53.9 |
| 1933 | 43.2 | 39.3 | 83.0 | 46.7 | 23.6 | 59.7 | 53.6 | 58.4 | 57.5 | 58.3 | 50.9 |
| 1934 | 53.5 | 51.1 | 82.1 | 58.0 | 28.8 | 64.3 | 59.9 | 64.5 | 55.9 | 63.7 | 58.4 |
| 1935 | 63.3 | 54.2 | 83.2 | 64.9 | 32.3 | 68.6 | 63.9 | 71.8 | 52.9 | 68.6 | 63.9 |
| 1936 | 73.1 | 64.5 | 87.1 | 78.3 | 44.9 | 75.2 | 67.3 | 79.5 | 49.9 | 77.2 | 72.4 |
| 1937 | 77.5 | 75.9 | 90.8 | 92.1 | 56.0 | 79.6 | 73.5 | 85.1 | 52.3 | 76.7 | 79.8 |

[1] Less than 0.05 per cent.

## Chart 8: Percentage Distribution of Realized Private Production Income, by Industrial Origin, 1799–1937



## TABLE 19: REALIZED INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepre-neurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 459 | 2,125 | 11 | 114 | 224 | 2,933 |
| 1900 | 526 | 2,150 | 8 | 113 | 237 | 3,034 |
| 1901 | 524 | 2,250 | 13 | 122 | 244 | 3,153 |
| 1902 | 590 | 2,350 | 9 | 131 | 255 | 3,335 |
| 1903 | 615 | 2,400 | 8 | 139 | 277 | 3,439 |
| 1904 | 717 | 2,550 | 10 | 146 | 285 | 3,708 |
| 1905 | 716 | 2,500 | 15 | 153 | 294 | 3,678 |
| 1906 | 827 | 2,700 | 23 | 159 | 320 | 4,029 |
| 1907 | 823 | 2,850 | 29 | 164 | 348 | 4,214 |
| 1908 | 867 | 3,200 | 18 | 170 | 366 | 4,621 |
| 1909 | 855 | 3,831 | 18 | 174 | 433 | 5,311 |
| 1910 | 853 | 4,044 | 20 | 184 | 462 | 5,563 |
| 1911 | 896 | 3,638 | 17 | 194 | 496 | 5,241 |
| 1912 | 900 | 4,073 | 21 | 203 | 482 | 5,679 |
| 1913 | 925 | 3,899 | 28 | 210 | 497 | 5,559 |
| 1914 | 901 | 3,870 | 20 | 221 | 506 | 5,518 |
| 1915 | 921 | 4,228 | 19 | 236 | 517 | 5,921 |
| 1916 | 987 | 5,215 | 49 | 262 | 559 | 7,072 |
| 1917 | 1,229 | 7,372 | 56 | 302 | 631 | 9,590 |
| 1918 | 1,447 | 9,046 | 47 | 351 | 704 | 11,595 |
| 1919 | 1,778 | 9,675 | 27 | 411 | 808 | 12,699 |
| 1920 | 2,042 | 7,211 | 29 | 466 | 821 | 10,569 |
| 1921 | 1,307 | 4,980 | 27 | 473 | 782 | 7,569 |
| 1922 | 1,272 | 4,562 | 19 | 484 | 700 | 7,037 |
| 1923 | 1,440 | 5,269 | 20 | 483 | 695 | 7,907 |
| 1924 | 1,418 | 5,884 | 19 | 483 | 722 | 8,526 |
| 1925 | 1,473 | 6,284 | 22 | 486 | 783 | 9,048 |
| 1926 | 1,527 | 5,803 | 20 | 485 | 779 | 8,614 |
| 1927 | 1,543 | 5,722 | 32 | 496 | 806 | 8,599 |
| 1928 | 1,554 | 5,843 | 33 | 494 | 832 | 8,756 |
| 1929 | 1,565 | 5,797 | 20 | 473 | 865 | 8,720 |
| 1930 | 1,322 | 4,372 | 13 | 422 | 633 | 6,761 |
| 1931 | 957 | 2,720 | 17 | 352 | 430 | 4,476 |
| 1932 | 619 | 1,758 | 6 | 294 | 362 | 3,040 |
| 1933 | 574 | 2,485 | [1] | 303 | 410 | 3,771 |
| 1934 | 615 | 3,224 | 17 | 279 | 526 | 4,661 |
| 1935 | 656 | 3,958 | 20 | 269 | 614 | 5,517 |
| 1936 | 768 | 4,616 | 23 | 277 | 694 | 6,378 |
| 1937 | 879 | 4,839 | 25 | 273 | 741 | 6,757 |

[1] Less than $500,000.

# TABLE 20: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 15.6 | 72.5 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
| 1900 | 17.3 | 70.9 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 7.8 |
| 1901 | 16.6 | 71.4 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| 1902 | 17.7 | 70.5 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 7.6 |
| 1903 | 17.9 | 69.8 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 8.1 |
| 1904 | 19.3 | 68.8 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 7.7 |
| 1905 | 19.5 | 68.0 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 8.0 |
| 1906 | 20.5 | 67.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 7.9 |
| 1907 | 19.5 | 67.6 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 8.3 |
| 1908 | 18.8 | 69.2 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 7.9 |
| 1909 | 16.1 | 72.1 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 8.2 |
| 1910 | 15.3 | 72.7 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 |
| 1911 | 17.1 | 69.4 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 9.5 |
| 1912 | 15.8 | 71.7 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 8.5 |
| 1913 | 16.6 | 70.1 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 8.9 |
| 1914 | 16.3 | 70.1 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 9.2 |
| 1915 | 15.6 | 71.4 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 8.7 |
| 1916 | 14.0 | 73.7 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 7.9 |
| 1917 | 12.8 | 76.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 6.6 |
| 1918 | 12.5 | 78.0 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 6.1 |
| 1919 | 14.0 | 76.2 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 6.4 |
| 1920 | 19.3 | 68.2 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 7.8 |
| 1921 | 17.3 | 65.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 10.3 |
| 1922 | 18.1 | 64.8 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 9.9 |
| 1923 | 18.2 | 66.6 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| 1924 | 16.6 | 69.0 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 8.5 |
| 1925 | 16.3 | 69.5 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 8.7 |
| 1926 | 17.7 | 67.4 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 9.0 |
| 1927 | 17.9 | 66.5 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 9.4 |
| 1928 | 17.7 | 66.7 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 9.5 |
| 1929 | 17.9 | 66.5 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 9.9 |
| 1930 | 19.6 | 64.7 | 0.2 | 6.2 | 9.4 |
| 1931 | 21.4 | 60.8 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 9.6 |
| 1932 | 20.4 | 57.8 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 11.9 |
| 1933 | 15.2 | 65.9 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 10.9 |
| 1934 | 13.2 | 69.2 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 11.3 |
| 1935 | 11.9 | 71.7 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 11.1 |
| 1936 | 12.0 | 72.4 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 10.9 |
| 1937 | 13.0 | 71.6 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 11.0 |

# TABLE 21: REALIZED INCOME FROM MINING AND QUARRYING, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 289 | 17 | 79 | 5 | 26 | 416 |
| 1900 | 344 | 19 | 57 | 5 | 28 | 453 |
| 1901 | 405 | 20 | 91 | 6 | 30 | 552 |
| 1902 | 371 | 18 | 64 | 6 | 35 | 494 |
| 1903 | 545 | 21 | 59 | 7 | 39 | 671 |
| 1904 | 509 | 20 | 67 | 8 | 41 | 645 |
| 1905 | 561 | 20 | 109 | 8 | 48 | 746 |
| 1906 | 592 | 20 | 163 | 9 | 51 | 835 |
| 1907 | 754 | 21 | 204 | 10 | 60 | 1,049 |
| 1908 | 565 | 18 | 123 | 10 | 55 | 771 |
| 1909 | 643 | 18 | 127 | 11 | 60 | 859 |
| 1910 | 709 | 20 | 142 | 12 | 66 | 949 |
| 1911 | 725 | 20 | 124 | 13 | 67 | 949 |
| 1912 | 784 | 21 | 148 | 14 | 72 | 1,039 |
| 1913 | 867 | 23 | 200 | 15 | 78 | 1,183 |
| 1914 | 752 | 21 | 142 | 16 | 77 | 1,008 |
| 1915 | 758 | 21 | 135 | 17 | 85 | 1,016 |
| 1916 | 953 | 28 | 349 | 19 | 103 | 1,452 |
| 1917 | 1,195 | 35 | 404 | 20 | 119 | 1,773 |
| 1918 | 1,489 | 45 | 338 | 22 | 125 | 2,019 |
| 1919 | 1,532 | 46 | 195 | 25 | 112 | 1,910 |
| 1920 | 2,192 | 59 | 210 | 33 | 134 | 2,628 |
| 1921 | 1,582 | 49 | 193 | 42 | 116 | 1,982 |
| 1922 | 1,485 | 47 | 139 | 36 | 138 | 1,845 |
| 1923 | 2,111 | 52 | 223 | 41 | 186 | 2,613 |
| 1924 | 1,787 | 44 | 213 | 56 | 176 | 2,276 |
| 1925 | 1,687 | 41 | 269 | 59 | 187 | 2,243 |
| 1926 | 1,963 | 40 | 327 | 51 | 192 | 2,573 |
| 1927 | 1,746 | 38 | 278 | 48 | 212 | 2,322 |
| 1928 | 1,551 | 35 | 253 | 46 | 213 | 2,098 |
| 1929 | 1,614 | 32 | 365 | 46 | 238 | 2,295 |
| 1930 | 1,386 | 34 | 249 | 41 | 208 | 1,918 |
| 1931 | 978 | 35 | 138 | 43 | 129 | 1,323 |
| 1932 | 658 | 34 | 82 | 37 | 119 | 929 |
| 1933 | 658 | 31 | 75 | 36 | 102 | 902 |
| 1934 | 857 | 32 | 107 | 34 | 142 | 1,172 |
| 1935 | 901 | 33 | 118 | 33 | 159 | 1,243 |
| 1936 | 1,032 | 36 | 178 | 35 | 200 | 1,481 |
| 1937 | 1,167 | 39 | 243 | 37 | 257 | 1,743 |

# TABLE 22: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM MINING AND QUARRYING, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 69.5 | 4.1 | 19.0 | 1.2 | 6.2 |
| 1900 | 75.9 | 4.2 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 6.2 |
| 1901 | 73.4 | 3.6 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 |
| 1902 | 75.1 | 3.6 | 13.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 |
| 1903 | 81.2 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 5.8 |
| 1904 | 78.9 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 6.4 |
| 1905 | 75.2 | 2.7 | 14.6 | 1.1 | 6.4 |
| 1906 | 70.9 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 6.1 |
| 1907 | 71.9 | 2.0 | 19.4 | 1.0 | 5.7 |
| 1908 | 73.3 | 2.3 | 16.0 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| 1909 | 74.9 | 2.1 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| 1910 | 74.7 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| 1911 | 76.4 | 2.1 | 13.1 | 1.4 | 7.1 |
| 1912 | 75.5 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 1.3 | 6.9 |
| 1913 | 73.3 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| 1914 | 74.6 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 7.6 |
| 1915 | 74.6 | 2.1 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 8.4 |
| 1916 | 65.6 | 1.9 | 24.0 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| 1917 | 67.4 | 2.0 | 22.8 | 1.1 | 6.7 |
| 1918 | 73.7 | 2.2 | 16.7 | 1.1 | 6.2 |
| 1919 | 80.2 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 5.9 |
| 1920 | 83.4 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 5.1 |
| 1921 | 79.8 | 2.5 | 9.7 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| 1922 | 80.5 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| 1923 | 80.8 | 2.0 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 7.1 |
| 1924 | 78.5 | 1.9 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 7.7 |
| 1925 | 75.2 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 2.6 | 8.3 |
| 1926 | 76.2 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| 1927 | 75.2 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 9.1 |
| 1928 | 73.9 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 10.2 |
| 1929 | 70.3 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 10.4 |
| 1930 | 72.3 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 2.1 | 10.8 |
| 1931 | 73.9 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 9.8 |
| 1932 | 70.8 | 3.7 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 12.8 |
| 1933 | 72.9 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 11.3 |
| 1934 | 73.1 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 12.1 |
| 1935 | 72.5 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 12.8 |
| 1936 | 69.7 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 2.4 | 13.5 |
| 1937 | 67.0 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 2.1 | 14.7 |

## Table 23: Realized Income from Electric Light and Power and Gas, by Kind, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 35 | 10 | 13 | [1] | 58 |
| 1900 | 41 | 11 | 13 | [1] | 65 |
| 1901 | 47 | 12 | 16 | [1] | 75 |
| 1902 | 46 | 13 | 18 | [1] | 77 |
| 1903 | 52 | 15 | 22 | [1] | 89 |
| 1904 | 56 | 17 | 26 | [1] | 99 |
| 1905 | 56 | 19 | 28 | [1] | 103 |
| 1906 | 66 | 21 | 33 | [1] | 120 |
| 1907 | 74 | 24 | 36 | [1] | 134 |
| 1908 | 76 | 23 | 39 | 1 | 139 |
| 1909 | 86 | 28 | 42 | 1 | 157 |
| 1910 | 96 | 30 | 41 | 1 | 168 |
| 1911 | 104 | 37 | 50 | 1 | 192 |
| 1912 | 116 | 41 | 53 | 1 | 211 |
| 1913 | 126 | 44 | 57 | 1 | 228 |
| 1914 | 135 | 54 | 59 | 2 | 250 |
| 1915 | 142 | 60 | 64 | 2 | 268 |
| 1916 | 160 | 67 | 70 | 2 | 299 |
| 1917 | 176 | 74 | 80 | 2 | 332 |
| 1918 | 190 | 83 | 98 | 2 | 373 |
| 1919 | 232 | 90 | 105 | 2 | 429 |
| 1920 | 275 | 89 | 114 | 2 | 480 |
| 1921 | 282 | 90 | 126 | 2 | 500 |
| 1922 | 300 | 120 | 146 | 3 | 569 |
| 1923 | 373 | 161 | 178 | 3 | 715 |
| 1924 | 439 | 194 | 218 | 3 | 854 |
| 1925 | 457 | 230 | 246 | 4 | 937 |
| 1926 | 503 | 243 | 286 | 4 | 1,036 |
| 1927 | 526 | 273 | 313 | 5 | 1,117 |
| 1928 | 565 | 346 | 345 | 5 | 1,261 |
| 1929 | 616 | 413 | 358 | 6 | 1,392 |
| 1930 | 609 | 565 | 379 | 6 | 1,559 |
| 1931 | 543 | 506 | 425 | 4 | 1,478 |
| 1932 | 440 | 449 | 447 | 4 | 1,339 |
| 1933 | 398 | 324 | 431 | 2 | 1,156 |
| 1934 | 440 | 272 | 429 | 3 | 1,143 |
| 1935 | 467 | 270 | 419 | 3 | 1,158 |
| 1936 | 508 | 305 | 396 | 3 | 1,212 |
| 1937 | 556 | 336 | 369 | 3 | 1,264 |

[1] Less than $500,000.

## Table 24: Percentage Distribution of Realized Income from Electric Light and Power and Gas, by Kind, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 60.3 | 17.2 | 22.4 | [1] |
| 1900 | 63.1 | 16.9 | 20.0 | [1] |
| 1901 | 62.7 | 16.0 | 21.3 | [1] |
| 1902 | 59.7 | 16.9 | 23.4 | [1] |
| 1903 | 58.4 | 16.9 | 24.7 | [1] |
| 1904 | 56.6 | 17.2 | 26.3 | [1] |
| 1905 | 54.4 | 18.4 | 27.2 | [1] |
| 1906 | 55.0 | 17.5 | 27.5 | [1] |
| 1907 | 55.2 | 17.9 | 26.9 | [1] |
| 1908 | 54.7 | 16.5 | 28.1 | 0.7 |
| 1909 | 54.8 | 17.8 | 26.8 | 0.6 |
| 1910 | 57.1 | 17.9 | 24.4 | 0.6 |
| 1911 | 54.2 | 19.3 | 26.0 | 0.5 |
| 1912 | 55.0 | 19.4 | 25.1 | 0.5 |
| 1913 | 55.3 | 19.3 | 25.0 | 0.4 |
| 1914 | 54.0 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 0.8 |
| 1915 | 53.0 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 0.7 |
| 1916 | 53.5 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 0.7 |
| 1917 | 53.0 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 0.6 |
| 1918 | 50.9 | 22.3 | 26.3 | 0.5 |
| 1919 | 54.1 | 21.0 | 24.5 | 0.5 |
| 1920 | 57.3 | 18.5 | 23.7 | 0.4 |
| 1921 | 56.4 | 18.0 | 25.2 | 0.4 |
| 1922 | 52.7 | 21.1 | 25.7 | 0.5 |
| 1923 | 52.2 | 22.5 | 24.9 | 0.4 |
| 1924 | 51.4 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 0.4 |
| 1925 | 48.8 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 0.4 |
| 1926 | 48.6 | 23.5 | 27.6 | 0.4 |
| 1927 | 47.1 | 24.4 | 28.0 | 0.4 |
| 1928 | 44.8 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 0.4 |
| 1929 | 44.3 | 29.7 | 25.7 | 0.4 |
| 1930 | 39.1 | 36.2 | 24.3 | 0.4 |
| 1931 | 36.7 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 0.3 |
| 1932 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 0.3 |
| 1933 | 34.4 | 28.0 | 37.3 | 0.2 |
| 1934 | 38.5 | 23.8 | 37.5 | 0.3 |
| 1935 | 40.3 | 23.3 | 36.2 | 0.3 |
| 1936 | 41.9 | 25.2 | 32.7 | 0.2 |
| 1937 | 44.0 | 26.6 | 29.2 | 0.2 |

[1] Less than 0.05%.

## Table 25: Realized Income from Manufacturing, by Kind, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 2,181 | 172 | 285 | 47 | 29 | 2,714 |
| 1900 | 2,321 | 179 | 357 | 52 | 32 | 2,941 |
| 1901 | 2,548 | 191 | 369 | 53 | 32 | 3,193 |
| 1902 | 2,871 | 211 | 433 | 55 | 35 | 3,605 |
| 1903 | 3,083 | 223 | 413 | 57 | 36 | 3,812 |
| 1904 | 2,891 | 206 | 327 | 58 | 37 | 3,519 |
| 1905 | 3,362 | 238 | 333 | 60 | 39 | 4,032 |
| 1906 | 3,633 | 256 | 383 | 62 | 43 | 4,377 |
| 1907 | 3,928 | 275 | 429 | 64 | 47 | 4,743 |
| 1908 | 3,286 | 229 | 419 | 65 | 47 | 4,046 |
| 1909 | 3,988 | 277 | 439 | 67 | 53 | 4,824 |
| 1910 | 4,507 | 300 | 519 | 68 | 53 | 5,447 |
| 1911 | 4,482 | 291 | 563 | 69 | 53 | 5,458 |
| 1912 | 4,964 | 312 | 598 | 70 | 52 | 5,996 |
| 1913 | 5,310 | 325 | 656 | 72 | 52 | 6,415 |
| 1914 | 4,964 | 296 | 628 | 73 | 51 | 6,012 |
| 1915 | 5,310 | 296 | 668 | 75 | 52 | 6,401 |
| 1916 | 7,051 | 356 | 1,198 | 77 | 65 | 8,747 |
| 1917 | 8,866 | 419 | 1,383 | 79 | 96 | 10,843 |
| 1918 | 11,076 | 500 | 1,315 | 81 | 104 | 13,076 |
| 1919 | 12,348 | 539 | 1,262 | 85 | 106 | 14,340 |
| 1920 | 14,563 | 548 | 1,488 | 107 | 105 | 16,811 |
| 1921 | 9,793 | 428 | 1,324 | 137 | 77 | 11,759 |
| 1922 | 10,369 | 426 | 1,311 | 105 | 92 | 12,303 |
| 1923 | 12,894 | 406 | 1,761 | 117 | 107 | 15,285 |
| 1924 | 12,274 | 404 | 1,651 | 154 | 108 | 14,591 |
| 1925 | 12,835 | 406 | 1,908 | 152 | 109 | 15,410 |
| 1926 | 13,411 | 397 | 2,117 | 151 | 110 | 16,186 |
| 1927 | 13,411 | 384 | 2,225 | 152 | 110 | 16,282 |
| 1928 | 13,736 | 378 | 2,505 | 183 | 118 | 16,920 |
| 1929 | 14,770 | 378 | 2,575 | 210 | 125 | 18,059 |
| 1930 | 12,661 | 323 | 2,613 | 244 | 118 | 15,958 |
| 1931 | 9,901 | 274 | 1,894 | 225 | 82 | 12,376 |
| 1932 | 7,008 | 156 | 1,116 | 192 | 57 | 8,528 |
| 1933 | 7,045 | 159 | 1,009 | 172 | 43 | 8,428 |
| 1934 | 8,815 | 184 | 1,255 | 161 | 56 | 10,471 |
| 1935 | 9,890 | 196 | 1,421 | 149 | 63 | 11,720 |
| 1936 | 11,425 | 276 | 2,239 | 132 | 66 | 14,138 |
| 1937 | 13,614 | 329 | 2,508 | 108 | 70 | 16,629 |

# TABLE 26: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM MANUFACTURING, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 80.4 | 6.3 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| 1900 | 78.9 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 1901 | 79.8 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| 1902 | 79.6 | 5.9 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 1903 | 80.9 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 1904 | 82.2 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| 1905 | 83.4 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 1906 | 83.0 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| 1907 | 82.8 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 1908 | 81.2 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| 1909 | 82.7 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 1910 | 82.7 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 1911 | 82.1 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 1912 | 82.8 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 1913 | 82.8 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 1914 | 82.6 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 1915 | 83.0 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 1916 | 80.6 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1917 | 81.8 | 3.9 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 1918 | 84.7 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 1919 | 86.1 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 1920 | 86.6 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 1921 | 83.3 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| 1922 | 84.3 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1923 | 84.4 | 2.7 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 1924 | 84.1 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 1925 | 83.3 | 2.6 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 1926 | 82.9 | 2.5 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1927 | 82.4 | 2.4 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| 1928 | 81.2 | 2.2 | 14.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 1929 | 81.8 | 2.1 | 14.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| 1930 | 79.3 | 2.0 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| 1931 | 80.0 | 2.2 | 15.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| 1932 | 82.2 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| 1933 | 83.6 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| 1934 | 84.2 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| 1935 | 84.4 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 1936 | 80.8 | 2.0 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 1937 | 81.9 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |

# TABLE 27: REALIZED INCOME FROM CONSTRUCTION, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 531 | 116 | 6 | 2 | .. | 655 |
| 1900 | 508 | 111 | 6 | 2 | .. | 627 |
| 1901 | 616 | 134 | 6 | 2 | .. | 758 |
| 1902 | 682 | 149 | 6 | 2 | .. | 839 |
| 1903 | 692 | 151 | 7 | 2 | .. | 852 |
| 1904 | 748 | 163 | 5 | 3 | .. | 919 |
| 1905 | 858 | 187 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1,052 |
| 1906 | 964 | 210 | 6 | 3 | [1] | 1,183 |
| 1907 | 892 | 194 | 7 | 3 | [1] | 1,096 |
| 1908 | 721 | 157 | 7 | 3 | [1] | 888 |
| 1909 | 941 | 205 | 4 | 3 | [1] | 1,153 |
| 1910 | 926 | 202 | 5 | 3 | [1] | 1,136 |
| 1911 | 901 | 197 | 7 | 3 | [1] | 1,108 |
| 1912 | 999 | 218 | 4 | 3 | [1] | 1,224 |
| 1913 | 1,071 | 234 | 4 | 3 | [1] | 1,312 |
| 1914 | 800 | 175 | 2 | 3 | [1] | 980 |
| 1915 | 798 | 174 | [1] | 4 | [1] | 976 |
| 1916 | 882 | 192 | 2 | 4 | [1] | 1,080 |
| 1917 | 856 | 187 | 9 | 4 | [1] | 1,056 |
| 1918 | 916 | 200 | 12 | 4 | [1] | 1,132 |
| 1919 | 1,325 | 289 | 15 | 4 | [1] | 1,633 |
| 1920 | 1,887 | 310 | 22 | 5 | [1] | 2,224 |
| 1921 | 1,382 | 297 | 33 | 8 | [1] | 1,720 |
| 1922 | 1,647 | 409 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 2,092 |
| 1923 | 2,393 | 385 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 2,824 |
| 1924 | 2,407 | 423 | 33 | 10 | 1 | 2,874 |
| 1925 | 2,393 | 556 | 60 | 13 | 1 | 3,023 |
| 1926 | 2,726 | 361 | 42 | 14 | 1 | 3,144 |
| 1927 | 2,634 | 398 | 49 | 14 | 1 | 3,096 |
| 1928 | 2,753 | 438 | 53 | 12 | 1 | 3,257 |
| 1929 | 2,704 | 439 | 64 | 17 | 1 | 3,225 |
| 1930 | 2,371 | 432 | 88 | 17 | 1 | 2,910 |
| 1931 | 1,579 | 309 | 42 | 14 | 1 | 1,945 |
| 1932 | 728 | 169 | 23 | 12 | [1] | 932 |
| 1933 | 602 | 130 | 20 | 10 | [1] | 762 |
| 1934 | 771 | 134 | 14 | 10 | [1] | 928 |
| 1935 | 861 | 160 | 13 | 9 | [1] | 1,043 |
| 1936 | 1,185 | 234 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 1,447 |
| 1937 | 1,482 | 294 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 1,806 |

---

[1] Less than $500,000.

# TABLE 28: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM CONSTRUCTION, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 81.1 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1900 | 81.0 | 17.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1901 | 81.3 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1902 | 81.3 | 17.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | . . |
| 1903 | 81.2 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | . . |
| 1904 | 81.4 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1905 | 81.6 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1906 | 81.5 | 17.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1907 | 81.4 | 17.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1908 | 81.2 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | . . |
| 1909 | 81.6 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | [1] |
| 1910 | 81.5 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | [1] |
| 1911 | 81.3 | 17.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | [1] |
| 1912 | 81.6 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1913 | 81.6 | 17.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1914 | 81.6 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | [1] |
| 1915 | 81.8 | 17.8 | [1] | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1916 | 81.7 | 17.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1917 | 81.1 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1918 | 80.9 | 17.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1919 | 81.1 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1920 | 84.8 | 13.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1921 | 80.3 | 17.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | [1] |
| 1922 | 78.7 | 19.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1923 | 84.7 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | [1] |
| 1924 | 83.8 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | [1] |
| 1925 | 79.2 | 18.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1926 | 86.7 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1927 | 85.1 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | [1] |
| 1928 | 84.5 | 13.4 | 1.6 | 0.4 | [1] |
| 1929 | 83.8 | 13.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 | [1] |
| 1930 | 81.5 | 14.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | [1] |
| 1931 | 81.2 | 15.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 1932 | 78.1 | 18.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | [1] |
| 1933 | 79.0 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | [1] |
| 1934 | 83.1 | 14.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | [1] |
| 1935 | 82.6 | 15.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | [1] |
| 1936 | 81.9 | 16.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| 1937 | 82.1 | 16.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

[1] Less than 0.05%.

# Table 29: Realized Income from Transportation, by Kind, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 967 | 72 | 123 | 306 | . . | 1,468 |
| 1900 | 1,033 | 73 | 145 | 308 | . . | 1,559 |
| 1901 | 1,095 | 73 | 156 | 320 | . . | 1,644 |
| 1902 | 1,163 | 70 | 170 | 330 | . . | 1,733 |
| 1903 | 1,257 | 74 | 201 | 341 | . . | 1,873 |
| 1904 | 1,331 | 81 | 211 | 357 | . . | 1,980 |
| 1905 | 1,402 | 87 | 229 | 374 | . . | 2,092 |
| 1906 | 1,543 | 89 | 277 | 386 | . . | 2,295 |
| 1907 | 1,614 | 86 | 293 | 410 | . . | 2,403 |
| 1908 | 1,559 | 82 | 297 | 447 | . . | 2,385 |
| 1909 | 1,616 | 80 | 323 | 474 | 1 | 2,494 |
| 1910 | 1,753 | 79 | 368 | 486 | 1 | 2,687 |
| 1911 | 1,824 | 78 | 360 | 498 | 1 | 2,761 |
| 1912 | 1,948 | 82 | 357 | 516 | 1 | 2,904 |
| 1913 | 2,039 | 86 | 379 | 534 | 1 | 3,039 |
| 1914 | 2,016 | 95 | 383 | 526 | 1 | 3,021 |
| 1915 | 2,078 | 111 | 359 | 571 | 1 | 3,120 |
| 1916 | 2,372 | 143 | 374 | 576 | 1 | 3,466 |
| 1917 | 2,834 | 186 | 369 | 577 | 1 | 3,967 |
| 1918 | 3,961 | 218 | 327 | 564 | −3 | 5,067 |
| 1919 | 4,531 | 261 | 317 | 576 | −3 | 5,682 |
| 1920 | 5,821 | 271 | 271 | 601 | [1] | 6,964 |
| 1921 | 4,625 | 274 | 237 | 625 | 1 | 5,762 |
| 1922 | 4,430 | 288 | 299 | 649 | 2 | 5,668 |
| 1923 | 4,906 | 318 | 303 | 668 | 2 | 6,197 |
| 1924 | 4,798 | 341 | 315 | 685 | 2 | 6,141 |
| 1925 | 4,859 | 364 | 365 | 683 | 2 | 6,273 |
| 1926 | 5,013 | 382 | 375 | 663 | 2 | 6,435 |
| 1927 | 4,938 | 386 | 473 | 653 | 2 | 6,452 |
| 1928 | 4,857 | 393 | 430 | 653 | 2 | 6,335 |
| 1929 | 4,968 | 410 | 502 | 644 | 2 | 6,525 |
| 1930 | 4,495 | 383 | 498 | 667 | 1 | 6,046 |
| 1931 | 3,797 | 352 | 342 | 654 | 1 | 5,146 |
| 1932 | 2,913 | 316 | 137 | 656 | [1] | 4,022 |
| 1933 | 2,719 | 309 | 117 | 586 | [1] | 3,733 |
| 1934 | 2,950 | 353 | 188 | 565 | [1] | 4,056 |
| 1935 | 3,215 | 392 | 191 | 554 | [1] | 4,353 |
| 1936 | 3,600 | 441 | 209 | 507 | [1] | 4,757 |
| 1937 | 3,889 | 459 | 225 | 418 | [1] | 4,991 |

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[1] Less than $500,000.

# TABLE 30: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM TRANSPORTATION, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 65.9 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 20.8 | . . |
| 1900 | 66.3 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 19.8 | . . |
| 1901 | 66.6 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 19.5 | . . |
| 1902 | 67.1 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 19.0 | . . |
| 1903 | 67.1 | 4.0 | 10.7 | 18.2 | . . |
| 1904 | 67.2 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 18.0 | . . |
| 1905 | 67.0 | 4.2 | 10.9 | 17.9 | . . |
| 1906 | 67.2 | 3.9 | 12.1 | 16.8 | . . |
| 1907 | 67.2 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 17.1 | . . |
| 1908 | 65.4 | 3.4 | 12.5 | 18.7 | . . |
| 1909 | 64.8 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 19.0 | [1] |
| 1910 | 65.2 | 2.9 | 13.7 | 18.1 | [1] |
| 1911 | 66.1 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 18.0 | [1] |
| 1912 | 67.1 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 17.8 | [1] |
| 1913 | 67.1 | 2.8 | 12.5 | 17.6 | [1] |
| 1914 | 66.7 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 17.4 | [1] |
| 1915 | 66.6 | 3.6 | 11.5 | 18.3 | [1] |
| 1916 | 68.4 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 16.6 | [1] |
| 1917 | 71.4 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 14.5 | [1] |
| 1918 | 78.2 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 11.1 | [2] |
| 1919 | 79.7 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 10.1 | [2] |
| 1920 | 83.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 8.6 | [1] |
| 1921 | 80.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 10.8 | [1] |
| 1922 | 78.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 11.5 | [1] |
| 1923 | 79.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 10.8 | [1] |
| 1924 | 78.1 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 11.2 | [1] |
| 1925 | 77.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 10.9 | [1] |
| 1926 | 77.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 10.3 | [1] |
| 1927 | 76.5 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 10.1 | [1] |
| 1928 | 76.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 10.3 | [1] |
| 1929 | 76.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 9.9 | [1] |
| 1930 | 74.3 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 11.0 | [1] |
| 1931 | 73.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 12.7 | [1] |
| 1932 | 72.4 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 16.3 | [1] |
| 1933 | 72.8 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 15.7 | [1] |
| 1934 | 72.7 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 13.9 | [1] |
| 1935 | 73.9 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 12.7 | [1] |
| 1936 | 75.7 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 10.7 | [1] |
| 1937 | 77.9 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 8.4 | [1] |

[1] Less than 0.05%.

[2] Negative.

# TABLE 31: REALIZED INCOME FROM COMMUNICATION, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 39 | 16 | 5 | .. | 60 |
| 1900 | 46 | 16 | 5 | .. | 67 |
| 1901 | 53 | 18 | 5 | .. | 76 |
| 1902 | 59 | 21 | 7 | .. | 87 |
| 1903 | 62 | 25 | 8 | .. | 95 |
| 1904 | 66 | 27 | 8 | .. | 101 |
| 1905 | 82 | 27 | 9 | .. | 118 |
| 1906 | 96 | 27 | 13 | .. | 136 |
| 1907 | 94 | 29 | 18 | .. | 141 |
| 1908 | 92 | 26 | 21 | .. | 139 |
| 1909 | 100 | 36 | 17 | 1 | 154 |
| 1910 | 111 | 38 | 16 | 1 | 166 |
| 1911 | 127 | 39 | 17 | 1 | 184 |
| 1912 | 139 | 43 | 19 | 1 | 202 |
| 1913 | 153 | 44 | 22 | 2 | 221 |
| 1914 | 155 | 45 | 25 | 2 | 227 |
| 1915 | 151 | 48 | 25 | 2 | 226 |
| 1916 | 181 | 51 | 27 | 2 | 261 |
| 1917 | 214 | 57 | 28 | 3 | 302 |
| 1918 | 249 | 59 | 31 | 4 | 343 |
| 1919 | 309 | 59 | 35 | 4 | 407 |
| 1920 | 407 | 59 | 40 | 4 | 510 |
| 1921 | 405 | 67 | 44 | 4 | 520 |
| 1922 | 429 | 80 | 35 | 5 | 549 |
| 1923 | 474 | 93 | 39 | 5 | 611 |
| 1924 | 508 | 106 | 40 | 5 | 659 |
| 1925 | 531 | 118 | 50 | 6 | 705 |
| 1926 | 571 | 129 | 50 | 6 | 756 |
| 1927 | 590 | 144 | 51 | 6 | 791 |
| 1928 | 629 | 150 | 45 | 7 | 831 |
| 1929 | 707 | 168 | 44 | 7 | 926 |
| 1930 | 715 | 202 | 39 | 9 | 966 |
| 1931 | 640 | 217 | 39 | 7 | 903 |
| 1932 | 534 | 192 | 53 | 6 | 785 |
| 1933 | 460 | 191 | 56 | 5 | 712 |
| 1934 | 483 | 190 | 56 | 5 | 734 |
| 1935 | 504 | 193 | 55 | 5 | 757 |
| 1936 | 605 | 183 | 55 | 5 | 848 |
| 1937 | 702 | 182 | 54 | 5 | 943 |

## TABLE 32: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM COMMUNICATION, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 65.0 | 26.7 | 8.3 | .. |
| 1900 | 68.7 | 23.9 | 7.5 | .. |
| 1901 | 69.7 | 23.7 | 6.6 | .. |
| 1902 | 67.8 | 24.1 | 8.0 | .. |
| 1903 | 65.3 | 26.3 | 8.4 | .. |
| 1904 | 65.3 | 26.7 | 7.9 | .. |
| 1905 | 69.5 | 22.9 | 7.6 | .. |
| 1906 | 70.6 | 19.9 | 9.6 | .. |
| 1907 | 66.7 | 20.6 | 12.8 | .. |
| 1908 | 66.2 | 18.7 | 15.1 | .. |
| 1909 | 64.9 | 23.4 | 11.0 | 0.6 |
| 1910 | 66.9 | 22.9 | 9.6 | 0.6 |
| 1911 | 69.0 | 21.2 | 9.2 | 0.5 |
| 1912 | 68.8 | 21.3 | 9.4 | 0.5 |
| 1913 | 69.2 | 19.9 | 10.0 | 0.9 |
| 1914 | 68.3 | 19.8 | 11.0 | 0.9 |
| 1915 | 66.8 | 21.2 | 11.1 | 0.9 |
| 1916 | 69.3 | 19.5 | 10.3 | 0.8 |
| 1917 | 70.9 | 18.9 | 9.3 | 1.0 |
| 1918 | 72.6 | 17.2 | 9.0 | 1.2 |
| 1919 | 75.9 | 14.5 | 8.6 | 1.0 |
| 1920 | 79.8 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 0.8 |
| 1921 | 77.9 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 0.8 |
| 1922 | 78.1 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 0.9 |
| 1923 | 77.6 | 15.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 |
| 1924 | 77.1 | 16.1 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| 1925 | 75.3 | 16.7 | 7.1 | 0.9 |
| 1926 | 75.5 | 17.1 | 6.6 | 0.8 |
| 1927 | 74.6 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 |
| 1928 | 75.7 | 18.1 | 5.4 | 0.8 |
| 1929 | 76.3 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 0.8 |
| 1930 | 74.0 | 20.9 | 4.0 | 0.9 |
| 1931 | 70.9 | 24.0 | 4.3 | 0.8 |
| 1932 | 68.0 | 24.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 |
| 1933 | 64.6 | 26.8 | 7.9 | 0.7 |
| 1934 | 65.8 | 25.9 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| 1935 | 66.6 | 25.5 | 7.3 | 0.7 |
| 1936 | 71.3 | 21.6 | 6.5 | 0.6 |
| 1937 | 74.4 | 19.3 | 5.7 | 0.5 |

# TABLE 33: REALIZED INCOME FROM TRADE, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 1,638 | 612 | 55 | 5 | 268 | 2,578 |
| 1900 | 1,741 | 631 | 67 | 5 | 276 | 2,720 |
| 1901 | 1,848 | 650 | 70 | 5 | 285 | 2,858 |
| 1902 | 2,034 | 679 | 81 | 7 | 297 | 3,098 |
| 1903 | 2,161 | 710 | 82 | 8 | 311 | 3,272 |
| 1904 | 2,252 | 729 | 72 | 8 | 319 | 3,380 |
| 1905 | 2,527 | 752 | 75 | 9 | 329 | 3,692 |
| 1906 | 2,802 | 776 | 88 | 13 | 340 | 4,019 |
| 1907 | 2,873 | 821 | 97 | 18 | 359 | 4,168 |
| 1908 | 2,587 | 828 | 96 | 21 | 362 | 3,894 |
| 1909 | 2,956 | 859 | 102 | 17 | 376 | 4,310 |
| 1910 | 3,088 | 876 | 132 | 16 | 384 | 4,496 |
| 1911 | 3,126 | 870 | 154 | 17 | 381 | 4,548 |
| 1912 | 3,050 | 829 | 164 | 19 | 363 | 4,425 |
| 1913 | 3,446 | 950 | 247 | 22 | 416 | 5,081 |
| 1914 | 3,767 | 1,014 | 258 | 25 | 444 | 5,508 |
| 1915 | 3,893 | 1,028 | 280 | 25 | 451 | 5,677 |
| 1916 | 4,283 | 1,115 | 307 | 27 | 488 | 6,220 |
| 1917 | 4,780 | 1,248 | 375 | 28 | 547 | 6,978 |
| 1918 | 5,352 | 1,442 | 385 | 31 | 632 | 7,842 |
| 1919 | 6,289 | 1,705 | 401 | 35 | 747 | 9,177 |
| 1920 | 6,757 | 1,991 | 382 | 45 | 873 | 1,048 |
| 1921 | 5,781 | 1,646 | 320 | 43 | 721 | 8,511 |
| 1922 | 6,224 | 1,573 | 302 | 42 | 690 | 8,831 |
| 1923 | 7,019 | 1,608 | 369 | 24 | 705 | 9,725 |
| 1924 | 7,134 | 1,683 | 390 | 33 | 737 | 9,977 |
| 1925 | 7,536 | 1,666 | 440 | 33 | 730 | 10,405 |
| 1926 | 7,905 | 1,721 | 471 | 27 | 754 | 10,878 |
| 1927 | 7,716 | 1,714 | 495 | 33 | 751 | 10,709 |
| 1928 | 7,831 | 1,737 | 499 | 46 | 761 | 10,874 |
| 1929 | 8,200 | 1,823 | 566 | 60 | 798 | 11,446 |
| 1930 | 7,798 | 1,697 | 497 | 68 | 569 | 10,628 |
| 1931 | 6,776 | 1,543 | 386 | 64 | 358 | 9,126 |
| 1932 | 5,248 | 1,287 | 214 | 55 | 188 | 6,992 |
| 1933 | 4,625 | 1,122 | 179 | 49 | 158 | 6,132 |
| 1934 | 5,281 | 1,144 | 202 | 43 | 183 | 6,853 |
| 1935 | 5,685 | 1,154 | 207 | 35 | 227 | 7,309 |
| 1936 | 6,050 | 1,144 | 248 | 31 | 231 | 7,704 |
| 1937 | 6,673 | 1,176 | 296 | 31 | 238 | 8,414 |

## TABLE 34: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM TRADE, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 63.5 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 10.4 |
| 1900 | 64.0 | 23.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 10.1 |
| 1901 | 64.7 | 22.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 10.0 |
| 1902 | 65.7 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 9.6 |
| 1903 | 66.0 | 21.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 9.5 |
| 1904 | 66.6 | 21.6 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 9.4 |
| 1905 | 68.4 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 8.9 |
| 1906 | 69.7 | 19.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 8.5 |
| 1907 | 68.9 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 8.6 |
| 1908 | 66.4 | 21.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 9.3 |
| 1909 | 68.6 | 19.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 8.7 |
| 1910 | 68.7 | 19.5 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 8.5 |
| 1911 | 68.7 | 19.1 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 8.4 |
| 1912 | 68.9 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 8.2 |
| 1913 | 67.8 | 18.7 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 8.2 |
| 1914 | 68.4 | 18.4 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 8.1 |
| 1915 | 68.6 | 18.1 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 7.9 |
| 1916 | 68.9 | 17.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 7.8 |
| 1917 | 68.5 | 17.9 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 7.8 |
| 1918 | 68.2 | 18.4 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| 1919 | 68.5 | 18.6 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 8.1 |
| 1920 | 67.2 | 19.8 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 8.7 |
| 1921 | 67.9 | 19.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 8.5 |
| 1922 | 70.5 | 17.8 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 7.8 |
| 1923 | 72.2 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 7.2 |
| 1924 | 71.5 | 16.9 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 7.4 |
| 1925 | 72.4 | 16.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 7.0 |
| 1926 | 72.7 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| 1927 | 72.1 | 16.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 7.0 |
| 1928 | 72.0 | 16.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 7.0 |
| 1929 | 71.6 | 15.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 7.0 |
| 1930 | 73.4 | 16.0 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| 1931 | 74.2 | 16.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 3.9 |
| 1932 | 75.1 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 |
| 1933 | 75.4 | 18.3 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| 1934 | 77.1 | 16.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| 1935 | 77.8 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 3.1 |
| 1936 | 78.5 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| 1937 | 79.3 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 |

# TABLE 35: REALIZED INCOME FROM SERVICE INDUSTRIES, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 1,160 | 587 | 9 | 1 | −12 | 1,745 |
| 1900 | 1,179 | 596 | 11 | 1 | −13 | 1,774 |
| 1901 | 1,186 | 600 | 12 | 1 | −13 | 1,786 |
| 1902 | 1,208 | 611 | 13 | 1 | −13 | 1,820 |
| 1903 | 1,240 | 627 | 14 | 1 | −13 | 1,869 |
| 1904 | 1,264 | 640 | 12 | 1 | −13 | 1,904 |
| 1905 | 1,287 | 651 | 13 | 2 | −14 | 1,939 |
| 1906 | 1,308 | 662 | 15 | 2 | −14 | 1,973 |
| 1907 | 1,368 | 692 | 16 | 3 | −15 | 2,064 |
| 1908 | 1,400 | 708 | 16 | 4 | −15 | 2,113 |
| 1909 | 1,688 | 854 | 17 | 3 | −18 | 2,544 |
| 1910 | 1,693 | 857 | 22 | 3 | −18 | 2,557 |
| 1911 | 1,661 | 840 | 26 | 5 | −18 | 2,514 |
| 1912 | 1,564 | 791 | 27 | 6 | −17 | 2,371 |
| 1913 | 1,769 | 895 | 41 | 6 | −19 | 2,692 |
| 1914 | 1,860 | 941 | 43 | 8 | −20 | 2,832 |
| 1915 | 1,860 | 941 | 47 | 9 | −20 | 2,837 |
| 1916 | 1,990 | 1,007 | 51 | 12 | −21 | 3,039 |
| 1917 | 2,195 | 1,110 | 62 | 14 | −24 | 3,357 |
| 1918 | 2,507 | 1,269 | 64 | 17 | −27 | 3,830 |
| 1919 | 2,928 | 1,481 | 67 | 20 | −31 | 4,465 |
| 1920 | 3,575 | 1,809 | 64 | 26 | −38 | 5,436 |
| 1921 | 3,570 | 1,806 | 53 | 31 | −38 | 5,422 |
| 1922 | 3,532 | 1,787 | 50 | 35 | −38 | 5,366 |
| 1923 | 3,888 | 1,967 | 70 | 46 | −42 | 5,929 |
| 1924 | 4,238 | 2,144 | 73 | 59 | −46 | 6,468 |
| 1925 | 4,421 | 2,237 | 94 | 73 | −48 | 6,777 |
| 1926 | 4,891 | 2,474 | 108 | 88 | −53 | 7,508 |
| 1927 | 4,928 | 2,493 | 110 | 122 | −53 | 7,600 |
| 1928 | 5,155 | 2,608 | 102 | 141 | −55 | 7,951 |
| 1929 | 5,392 | 2,728 | 120 | 196 | −58 | 8,378 |
| 1930 | 4,977 | 2,639 | 119 | 211 | −57 | 7,889 |
| 1931 | 4,198 | 2,477 | 79 | 180 | −45 | 6,889 |
| 1932 | 3,233 | 2,025 | 56 | 125 | −31 | 5,409 |
| 1933 | 2,930 | 1,877 | 34 | 72 | −22 | 4,893 |
| 1934 | 3,279 | 2,044 | 42 | 64 | −25 | 5,404 |
| 1935 | 3,619 | 2,286 | 80 | 62 | −30 | 6,016 |
| 1936 | 3,910 | 2,613 | 110 | 55 | −30 | 6,658 |
| 1937 | 4,229 | 2,761 | 125 | 49 | −34 | 7,130 |

## TABLE 36: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REALIZED INCOME FROM SERVICE INDUSTRIES, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 66.5 | 33.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1900 | 66.5 | 33.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1901 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1902 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1903 | 66.3 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1904 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1905 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1906 | 66.3 | 33.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1907 | 66.3 | 33.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1908 | 66.3 | 33.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | −0.7 |
| 1909 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1910 | 66.2 | 33.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | −0.7 |
| 1911 | 66.1 | 33.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | −0.7 |
| 1912 | 66.0 | 33.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | −0.7 |
| 1913 | 65.7 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | −0.7 |
| 1914 | 65.7 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | −0.7 |
| 1915 | 65.6 | 33.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | −0.7 |
| 1916 | 65.5 | 33.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | −0.7 |
| 1917 | 65.4 | 33.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | −0.7 |
| 1918 | 65.5 | 33.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | −0.7 |
| 1919 | 65.6 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | −0.7 |
| 1920 | 65.8 | 33.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 | −0.7 |
| 1921 | 65.8 | 33.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | −0.7 |
| 1922 | 65.8 | 33.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | −0.7 |
| 1923 | 65.6 | 33.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | −0.7 |
| 1924 | 65.5 | 33.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | −0.7 |
| 1925 | 65.2 | 33.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | −0.7 |
| 1926 | 65.1 | 33.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | −0.7 |
| 1927 | 64.8 | 32.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | −0.7 |
| 1928 | 64.8 | 32.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | −0.7 |
| 1929 | 64.4 | 32.6 | 1.4 | 2.3 | −0.7 |
| 1930 | 63.1 | 33.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | −0.7 |
| 1931 | 60.9 | 36.0 | 1.1 | 2.6 | −0.7 |
| 1932 | 59.8 | 37.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | −0.6 |
| 1933 | 59.9 | 38.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | −0.4 |
| 1934 | 60.7 | 37.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | −0.5 |
| 1935 | 60.2 | 38.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | −0.5 |
| 1936 | 58.7 | 39.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | −0.5 |
| 1937 | 59.3 | 38.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | −0.5 |

# TABLE 37: REALIZED INCOME FROM FINANCE, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 202 | 89 | 47 | –142 | 196 |
| 1900 | 239 | 91 | 51 | –148 | 233 |
| 1901 | 290 | 100 | 53 | –153 | 290 |
| 1902 | 347 | 130 | 56 | –161 | 372 |
| 1903 | 393 | 121 | 62 | –172 | 404 |
| 1904 | 438 | 144 | 64 | –177 | 469 |
| 1905 | 454 | 139 | 66 | –185 | 474 |
| 1906 | 428 | 170 | 72 | –196 | 474 |
| 1907 | 389 | 176 | 80 | –212 | 433 |
| 1908 | 412 | 192 | 81 | –216 | 469 |
| 1909 | 462 | 190 | 80 | –240 | 492 |
| 1910 | 497 | 210 | 89 | –252 | 544 |
| 1911 | 539 | 224 | 93 | –260 | 596 |
| 1912 | 582 | 229 | 99 | –253 | 657 |
| 1913 | 622 | 229 | 108 | –273 | 686 |
| 1914 | 630 | 224 | 110 | –282 | 682 |
| 1915 | 675 | 218 | 113 | –289 | 717 |
| 1916 | 764 | 229 | 117 | –318 | 792 |
| 1917 | 840 | 243 | 132 | –365 | 850 |
| 1918 | 963 | 253 | 145 | –409 | 952 |
| 1919 | 1,267 | 270 | 159 | –463 | 1,233 |
| 1920 | 1,507 | 292 | 193 | –504 | 1,488 |
| 1921 | 1,558 | 309 | 199 | –441 | 1,625 |
| 1922 | 1,567 | 329 | 190 | –422 | 1,664 |
| 1923 | 1,740 | 363 | 216 | –441 | 1,878 |
| 1924 | 1,903 | 385 | 227 | –453 | 2,062 |
| 1925 | 2,010 | 487 | 245 | –470 | 2,272 |
| 1926 | 2,192 | 466 | 272 | –476 | 2,454 |
| 1927 | 2,354 | 459 | 290 | –488 | 2,615 |
| 1928 | 2,519 | 568 | 312 | –499 | 2,900 |
| 1929 | 2,696 | 711 | 317 | –526 | 3,198 |
| 1930 | 2,503 | 578 | 397 | –515 | 2,963 |
| 1931 | 2,215 | 492 | 418 | –406 | 2,719 |
| 1932 | 1,896 | 308 | 276 | –276 | 2,204 |
| 1933 | 1,718 | 165 | 150 | –195 | 1,838 |
| 1934 | 1,807 | 191 | 31 | –242 | 1,787 |
| 1935 | 1,898 | 207 | –125 | –288 | 1,692 |
| 1936 | 1,990 | 227 | –293 | –327 | 1,597 |
| 1937 | 2,135 | 248 | –347 | –362 | 1,674 |

## TABLE 38: MISCELLANEOUS REALIZED INCOME, BY KIND, 1899–1937

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties | Total, All Types |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 467 | 326 | 151 | 75 | −6 | 1,013 |
| 1900 | 497 | 341 | 169 | 76 | −6 | 1,077 |
| 1901 | 536 | 355 | 187 | 81 | −7 | 1,152 |
| 1902 | 584 | 375 | 207 | 86 | −7 | 1,245 |
| 1903 | 629 | 396 | 208 | 90 | −8 | 1,315 |
| 1904 | 640 | 411 | 197 | 95 | −8 | 1,335 |
| 1905 | 704 | 428 | 212 | 101 | −8 | 1,437 |
| 1906 | 763 | 446 | 259 | 108 | −9 | 1,567 |
| 1907 | 798 | 476 | 287 | 115 | −9 | 1,667 |
| 1908 | 720 | 484 | 268 | 121 | −9 | 1,584 |
| 1909 | 830 | 506 | 283 | 127 | −11 | 1,735 |
| 1910 | 886 | 509 | 342 | 130 | −11 | 1,856 |
| 1911 | 896 | 499 | 315 | 135 | −11 | 1,834 |
| 1912 | 937 | 468 | 318 | 139 | −11 | 1,851 |
| 1913 | 1,017 | 530 | 295 | 145 | −12 | 1,975 |
| 1914 | 995 | 559 | 229 | 145 | −12 | 1,916 |
| 1915 | 1,033 | 559 | 221 | 155 | −13 | 1,955 |
| 1916 | 1,222 | 598 | 640 | 158 | −14 | 2,604 |
| 1917 | 1,444 | 662 | 715 | 161 | −16 | 2,966 |
| 1918 | 1,753 | 756 | 637 | 163 | −18 | 3,291 |
| 1919 | 2,026 | 882 | 506 | 170 | −20 | 3,564 |
| 1920 | 2,430 | 1,067 | 184 | 178 | −22 | 3,837 |
| 1921 | 1,886 | 1,055 | 284 | 187 | −19 | 3,393 |
| 1922 | 1,946 | 1,037 | − 46 | 193 | −18 | 3,112 |
| 1923 | 2,319 | 1,130 | −102 | 201 | −19 | 3,529 |
| 1924 | 2,298 | 1,224 | 45 | 203 | −20 | 3,750 |
| 1925 | 2,379 | 1,269 | 21 | 208 | −21 | 3,856 |
| 1926 | 2,534 | 1,395 | 141 | 224 | −21 | 4,273 |
| 1927 | 2,515 | 1,396 | 227 | 242 | −21 | 4,359 |
| 1928 | 2,562 | 1,454 | 218 | 258 | −22 | 4,470 |
| 1929 | 2,692 | 1,510 | 258 | 268 | −23 | 4,706 |
| 1930 | 2,503 | 1,398 | 209 | 281 | −20 | 4,371 |
| 1931 | 2,132 | 1,244 | 66 | 253 | −11 | 3,684 |
| 1932 | 1,688 | 967 | 44 | 262 | − 9 | 2,952 |
| 1933 | 1,608 | 905 | − 13 | 251 | − 7 | 2,744 |
| 1934 | 1,723 | 1,007 | 31 | 243 | − 8 | 2,996 |
| 1935 | 1,843 | 1,069 | 82 | 242 | −10 | 3,226 |
| 1936 | 2,091 | 1,222 | 91 | 235 | − 7 | 3,632 |
| 1937 | 2,057 | 1,231 | 101 | 229 | −10 | 3,608 |

# TABLE 39: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS REALIZED INCOME, BY KIND, 1899–1937

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Entrepreneurial Income | Dividends | Interest | Net Rents and Royalties |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | 46.1 | 32.2 | 14.9 | 7.4 | −0.6 |
| 1900 | 46.1 | 31.7 | 15.7 | 7.1 | −0.6 |
| 1901 | 46.5 | 30.8 | 16.2 | 7.0 | −0.6 |
| 1902 | 46.9 | 30.1 | 16.6 | 6.9 | −0.6 |
| 1903 | 47.8 | 30.1 | 15.8 | 6.8 | −0.6 |
| 1904 | 47.9 | 30.8 | 14.8 | 7.1 | −0.6 |
| 1905 | 49.0 | 29.8 | 14.8 | 7.0 | −0.6 |
| 1906 | 48.7 | 28.5 | 16.5 | 6.9 | −0.6 |
| 1907 | 47.9 | 28.6 | 17.2 | 6.9 | −0.5 |
| 1908 | 45.5 | 30.6 | 16.9 | 7.6 | −0.6 |
| 1909 | 47.8 | 29.2 | 16.3 | 7.3 | −0.6 |
| 1910 | 47.7 | 27.4 | 18.4 | 7.0 | −0.6 |
| 1911 | 48.9 | 27.2 | 17.2 | 7.4 | −0.6 |
| 1912 | 50.6 | 25.3 | 17.2 | 7.5 | −0.6 |
| 1913 | 51.5 | 26.8 | 14.9 | 7.3 | −0.6 |
| 1914 | 51.9 | 29.2 | 12.0 | 7.6 | −0.6 |
| 1915 | 52.8 | 28.6 | 11.3 | 7.9 | −0.7 |
| 1916 | 46.9 | 23.0 | 24.6 | 6.1 | −0.5 |
| 1917 | 48.7 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 5.4 | −0.5 |
| 1918 | 53.3 | 23.0 | 19.4 | 5.0 | −0.5 |
| 1919 | 56.8 | 24.7 | 14.2 | 4.8 | −0.6 |
| 1920 | 63.3 | 27.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | −0.6 |
| 1921 | 55.6 | 31.1 | 8.4 | 5.5 | −0.6 |
| 1922 | 62.5 | 33.3 | [1] | 6.2 | −0.6 |
| 1923 | 65.7 | 32.0 | [1] | 5.7 | −0.5 |
| 1924 | 61.3 | 32.6 | 1.2 | 5.4 | −0.5 |
| 1925 | 61.7 | 32.9 | 0.5 | 5.4 | −0.5 |
| 1926 | 59.3 | 32.6 | 3.3 | 5.2 | −0.5 |
| 1927 | 57.7 | 32.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | −0.5 |
| 1928 | 57.3 | 32.5 | 4.9 | 5.8 | −0.5 |
| 1929 | 57.2 | 32.1 | 5.5 | 5.7 | −0.5 |
| 1930 | 57.3 | 32.0 | 4.8 | 6.4 | −0.5 |
| 1931 | 57.9 | 33.8 | 1.8 | 6.9 | −0.3 |
| 1932 | 57.2 | 32.8 | 1.5 | 8.9 | −0.3 |
| 1933 | 58.6 | 33.0 | [1] | 9.1 | −0.3 |
| 1934 | 57.5 | 33.6 | 1.0 | 8.1 | −0.3 |
| 1935 | 57.1 | 33.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 | −0.3 |
| 1936 | 57.6 | 33.6 | 2.5 | 6.5 | −0.3 |
| 1937 | 57.0 | 34.1 | 2.8 | 6.3 | −0.3 |

[1] Negative.

# CHAPTER IV

# GOVERNMENT AS A SOURCE OF INCOME

GOVERNMENT activities that are rearranged and expanded to meet emergency conditions tend to persist at a higher level and to represent a permanent change in the national economy, as may be seen by studying the long-term trend of the national income and the government's increasing importance as a source of income.

A comparison of the total realized income drived from private enterprise sources and from governmental sources is presented in Table 40. A tremendous increase in the importance of government as a source of income during the past century and a third is indicated. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, only 1% of total national income was derived from governmental sources, but by 1937 the proportion had increased to more than 16%. It reached 20% in 1936, as a result of the large soldiers' bonus payment in that year. While the income from private enterprise sources as shown by an index (base: 1929 = 100) increased from 1 in 1799 to 80 in 1937, the rise in income from governmental sources in this period was from 0.1 to 163.

The importance of government as a direct source of the incomes of individuals increased as much in the six years from 1930 to 1936 as it had in the preceding 130 years.

Prior to the depressions commencing in the fall of 1929, the principal gains in the importance of government as a source of income have occurred in times of war. In the interim periods, income derived from government has kept pace, approximately, with that from private sources. After an increase in importance from 1% to just under 2% in the disturbed period from 1799 to 1819, there occurred no sig-

# TABLE 40: REALIZED INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT, BY KIND, 1799–1937

| Year | Realized Income from Government Million $ | Percentage of Total Realized National Income | Production Income from Government[1] Million $ | Other Income from Government[2] Million $ | Percentage of Total Realized Income from Government | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Production Income | Other Income |
| 1799 | 6 | 0.9 | 6 | .. | 100.0 | .. |
| 1809 | 11 | 1.2 | 11 | .. | 100.0 | .. |
| 1819 | 17 | 1.9 | 15 | 2 | [3] | [3] |
| 1829 | 21 | 2.2 | 20 | 1 | [3] | [3] |
| 1839 | 39 | 2.4 | 37 | 2 | [3] | [3] |
| 1849 | 58 | 2.4 | 57 | 1 | [3] | [3] |
| 1859 | 101 | 2.3 | 100 | 1 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| 1869 | 290 | 4.2 | 271 | 19 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| 1879 | 322 | 4.5 | 284 | 38 | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| 1889 | 558 | 5.2 | 486 | 72 | 87.1 | 12.9 |
| 1899 | 1,005 | 6.5 | 910 | 95 | 90.5 | 9.5 |
| 1900 | 1,052 | 6.5 | 957 | 95 | 91.0 | 9.0 |
| 1901 | 1,052 | 6.1 | 956 | 96 | 90.9 | 9.1 |
| 1902 | 1,036 | 5.6 | 941 | 95 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| 1903 | 1,091 | 5.5 | 996 | 95 | 91.3 | 9.7 |
| 1904 | 1,125 | 5.6 | 1,028 | 97 | 91.4 | 8.6 |
| 1905 | 1,155 | 5.4 | 1,058 | 97 | 91.6 | 8.4 |
| 1906 | 1,175 | 5.0 | 1,079 | 96 | 91.8 | 8.2 |
| 1907 | 1,234 | 5.0 | 1,139 | 95 | 92.3 | 7.7 |
| 1908 | 1,332 | 5.6 | 1,227 | 105 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| 1909 | 1,398 | 5.3 | 1,286 | 112 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| 1910 | 1,484 | 5.2 | 1,373 | 111 | 92.5 | 7.5 |
| 1911 | 1,557 | 5.5 | 1,446 | 111 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| 1912 | 1,647 | 5.6 | 1,529 | 118 | 92.8 | 8.2 |
| 1913 | 1,752 | 5.5 | 1,627 | 125 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| 1914 | 1,870 | 6.0 | 1,747 | 123 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| 1915 | 1,964 | 6.0 | 1,843 | 121 | 93.8 | 6.2 |
| 1916 | 2,070 | 5.3 | 1,948 | 122 | 94.1 | 5.9 |
| 1917 | 2,700 | 5.8 | 2,569 | 131 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1918 | 5,630 | 9.9 | 5,348 | 282 | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| 1919 | 5,410 | 8.6 | 5,060 | 350 | 93.5 | 6.5 |
| 1920 | 5,017 | 7.3 | 4,588 | 429 | 91.4 | 8.6 |
| 1921 | 5,307 | 9.3 | 4,819 | 488 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| 1922 | 5,409 | 9.5 | 4,876 | 533 | 90.1 | 9.9 |
| 1923 | 5,572 | 8.5 | 5,091 | 481 | 91.4 | 8.6 |
| 1924 | 5,680 | 8.5 | 5,158 | 522 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| 1925 | 5,902 | 8.4 | 5,414 | 488 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| 1926 | 6,340 | 8.6 | 5,806 | 534 | 91.6 | 8.4 |
| 1927 | 6,580 | 8.9 | 6,019 | 561 | 91.5 | 8.5 |
| 1928 | 6,613 | 8.7 | 6,031 | 582 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| 1929 | 6,819 | 8.6 | 6,197 | 622 | 90.9 | 9.1 |
| 1930 | 7,093 | 9.8 | 6,395 | 698 | 90.2 | 9.8 |
| 1931 | 7,317 | 12.1 | 6,438 | 879 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| 1932 | 7,420 | 15.9 | 6,365 | 1,055 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| 1933 | 7,785 | 17.4 | 6,063 | 1,723 | 77.9 | 22.1 |
| 1934 | 9,337 | 18.1 | 6,354 | 2,983 | 68.1 | 31.9 |
| 1935 | 10,135 | 18.0 | 6,744 | 3,392 | 66.5 | 33.5 |
| 1936 | 12,870 | 19.7 | 7,187 | 5,683 | 55.8 | 44.2 |
| 1937 | 11,566 | 16.7 | 7,993 | 3,573 | 69.1 | 30.9 |

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[1] Salaries and wages of regular government employees and interest on government bonds.

[2] Pensions, compensation for injuries, relief and other government payments to individuals.

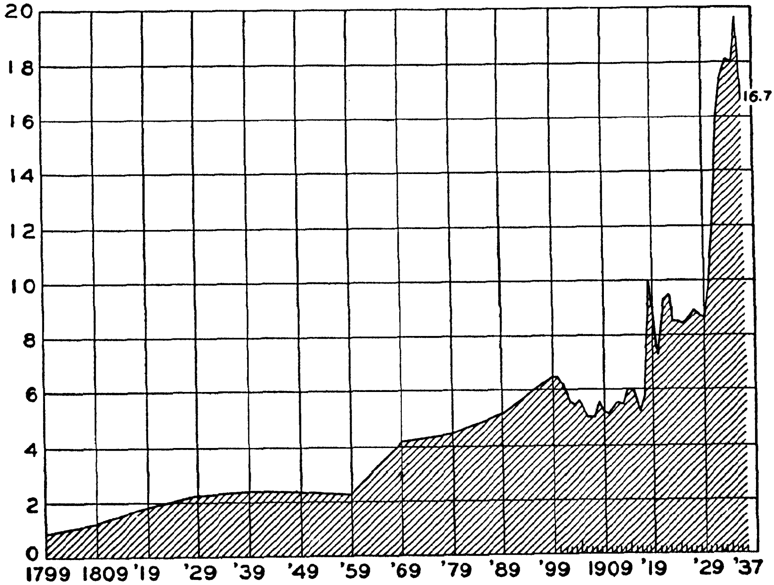
[3] Not significant owing to rounding of "other income" figures.

nificant change until the Civil War. During this period cash pensions to soldiers were insignificant, veterans of the War of 1812 and others being rewarded primarily with grants of government land. In the Civil War decade, from 1859 to 1869, the share of income supplied by government increased from 2.3% to 4.2%. After some further increase in the next thirty years, related in part to the increasing importance of pensions (which rose from $1 million in 1859 to $95 million in 1899) and the occurrence of the Spanish-American War, the government proportion showed only small fluctuations. The next major gain of government as a source of income occurred in the World War, the proportion jumping to 9.9% of the total realized national income.

The advent of the economic depressions in the latter part of 1929 brought about a further increase in the importance of government as a source of income. From 1930 to 1932 the share of government increased from 10% to 16%. This came about as a result of the drastic decline in income from private enterprise sources rather than through an increase in income from government, as the latter increased only from $7.1 billion to $7.4 billion in this time. However, as income from private sources increased after 1933, the importance of government as an income source was maintained at this high level, owing to the rapid increase in government expenditures. By 1936 and 1937, therefore, government sources, which had accounted for only $6 million, or only about 1% of the incomes of individuals at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were responsible for more than $11 billion of income, or nearly one-fifth of the total from all sources. (See Chart 9.)

Production income, or income derived from regular current government operations in the form of salaries and wages and interest on government bonds, segregated from other realized income from this source, is shown in the same table. Up to 1929 the other income consisted primarily of pensions, with a very minor amount of compensation for injuries. Notable are the increases in pensions after each war since the Civil War, and the tremendous increase in the importance of other income items after 1929.

CHART 9: REALIZED INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME, 1799–1937



## PRODUCTION INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT

Table 41 shows the segregation of salaries and wages from the interest component of government production income since 1899. The proportion of income derived from each of these sources remained fairly constant from 1899 until the World War, just under 90% being received in the form of salaries and wages.

Following the demobilization of emergency employees after the war and consequent upon the tremendous increase of gov-

## Table 41: Realized Production Income from Government, by Kind, 1899–1937

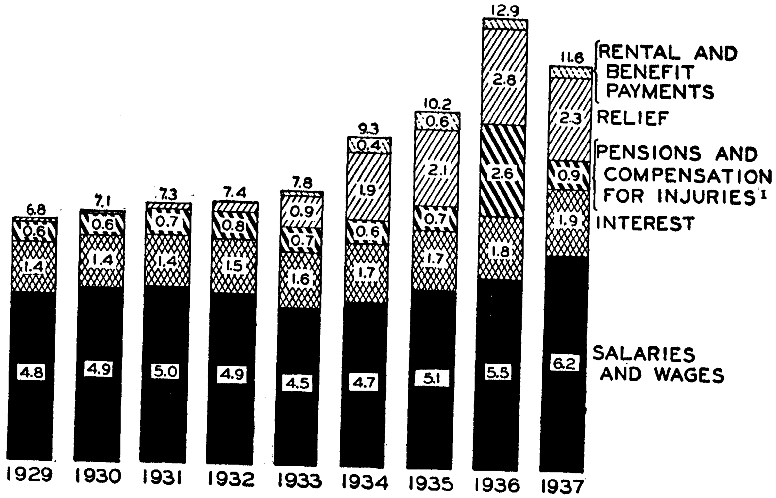
Millions of Dollars

| Year | Salaries and Wages | Interest | Total, All Types | Percentage Distribution | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Salaries and Wages | Interest |
| 1899 | 802 | 108 | 910 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| 1900 | 847 | 110 | 957 | 88.5 | 11.5 |
| 1901 | 852 | 104 | 956 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| 1902 | 838 | 103 | 941 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
| 1903 | 893 | 103 | 996 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| 1904 | 920 | 108 | 1,028 | 89.5 | 10.5 |
| 1905 | 941 | 117 | 1,058 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| 1906 | 953 | 126 | 1,079 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| 1907 | 1,004 | 135 | 1,139 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| 1908 | 1,086 | 141 | 1,227 | 88.5 | 11.5 |
| 1909 | 1,136 | 150 | 1,286 | 88.3 | 11.7 |
| 1910 | 1,214 | 159 | 1,373 | 88.4 | 11.6 |
| 1911 | 1,279 | 167 | 1,446 | 88.5 | 11.5 |
| 1912 | 1,352 | 177 | 1,529 | 88.4 | 11.6 |
| 1913 | 1,440 | 187 | 1,627 | 88.5 | 11.5 |
| 1914 | 1,533 | 214 | 1,747 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| 1915 | 1,602 | 241 | 1,843 | 86.9 | 13.1 |
| 1916 | 1,685 | 263 | 1,948 | 86.5 | 13.5 |
| 1917 | 2,280 | 289 | 2,569 | 88.8 | 11.2 |
| 1918 | 4,874 | 474 | 5,348 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| 1919 | 4,150 | 910 | 5,060 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| 1920 | 3,254 | 1,334 | 4,588 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| 1921 | 3,467 | 1,352 | 4,819 | 71.9 | 28.1 |
| 1922 | 3,490 | 1,386 | 4,876 | 71.6 | 28.4 |
| 1923 | 3,605 | 1,486 | 5,091 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| 1924 | 3,748 | 1,410 | 5,158 | 72.7 | 27.3 |
| 1925 | 4,011 | 1,403 | 5,414 | 74.1 | 25.9 |
| 1926 | 4,394 | 1,412 | 5,806 | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| 1927 | 4,616 | 1,403 | 6,019 | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| 1928 | 4,630 | 1,401 | 6,031 | 76.8 | 23.2 |
| 1929 | 4,778 | 1,419 | 6,197 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| 1930 | 4,946 | 1,449 | 6,395 | 77.3 | 22.7 |
| 1931 | 5,000 | 1,438 | 6,438 | 77.7 | 22.3 |
| 1932 | 4,855 | 1,510 | 6,365 | 76.3 | 23.7 |
| 1933 | 4,463 | 1,600 | 6,063 | 73.6 | 26.4 |
| 1934 | 4,655 | 1,708 | 6,354[1] | 73.3 | 26.9 |
| 1935 | 5,104 | 1,660 | 6,744[1] | 75.7 | 24.6 |
| 1936 | 5,450 | 1,757 | 7,187[1] | 75.8 | 24.4 |
| 1937 | 6,155 | 1,850 | 7,993[1] | 77.0 | 23.1 |

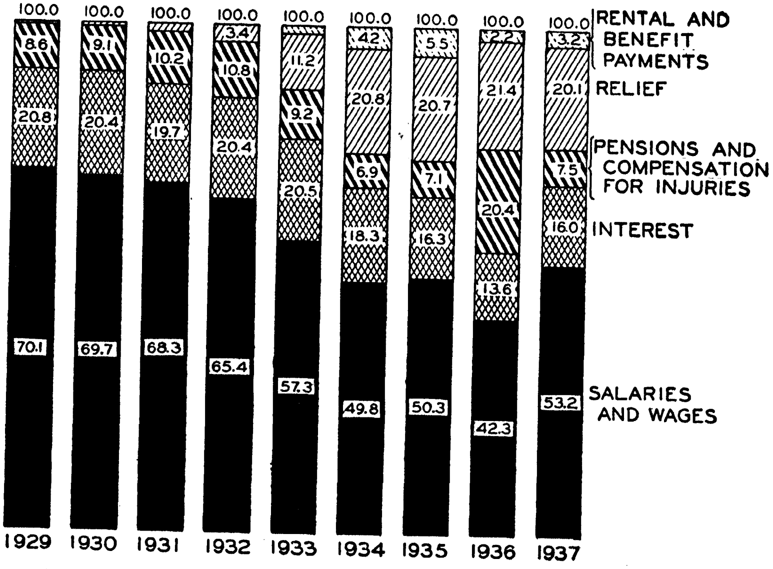
[1] Dividends received by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on preferred stock of private corporations included as negative amounts: in 1933, less than $500,000; in 1934, $9,000,000; in 1935, $21,000,000; in 1936, $20,000,000; in 1937, $12,000,000. Dividends received by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation represent a deduction item of −0.1% in 1934 and −0.3% in 1935 and in 1936.

# CHART 10: TOTAL REALIZED INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT, BY KIND, 1929–1937

Billions of Dollars



Percentage Distribution



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[1] Includes soldiers' bonus in 1936 and 1937.

ernment indebtedness, the proportion changed radically. From 1920 through 1923, just over 70% was received in salaries and wages, the interest portion having jumped from about 11% to just under 30%. The latter declined later as the war debt was being paid off, but never got below about double the prewar level. A remarkable feature is the failure of the interest proportion to rise permanently in recent years when government has been borrowing heavily to support an attempt to create purchasing power. Government and private developments which made private investment unattractive, as well as government intervention to control interest rates, have brought a great increase in government debt without sharply increasing interest payments.

## Other Income from Government

The component items of other realized income from government are shown in Table 42. Prior to 1929 the pensions of regular government employees and war veterans, which account for almost all of the item, "pensions and compensation for injuries," constituted the whole of these other income sources. A great rise in pensions after the Civil War and after the World War is indicated.

After 1929 other government payments directly to individuals, exclusive of regular employees and bondholders, eclipsed the importance of pensions. The Federal Government, particularly, entered the field of national income on an entirely new basis. Not only was money distributed for the relief of distress, but a definite large-scale effort was undertaken to increase the national income by unprecedented cash disbursements of all kinds. Those going directly to individuals are included here under the heading "other income from government."

As is indicated in Chapter V, inclusion or exclusion of a specific government disbursement of cash to individuals—other than salaries and wages to regular employees and in-

# TABLE 42: OTHER TYPES OF REALIZED INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT, 1799–1937

| Year | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Year | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Year | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Year | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millions of Dollars | | | | | | | |
| 1809[1] | ..[1] | 1900 | 95 | 1910 | 111 | 1920 | 429 |
| 1819 | 2 | 1901 | 96 | 1911 | 111 | 1921 | 488 |
| 1829 | 1 | 1902 | 95 | 1912 | 118 | 1922 | 533 |
| 1839 | 2 | 1903 | 95 | 1913 | 125 | 1923 | 481 |
| 1849 | 1 | 1904 | 97 | 1914 | 123 | 1924 | 522 |
| 1859 | 1 | 1905 | 97 | 1915 | 121 | 1925 | 488 |
| 1869 | 19 | 1906 | 96 | 1916 | 122 | 1926 | 534 |
| 1879 | 38 | 1907 | 95 | 1917 | 131 | 1927 | 561 |
| 1889 | 72 | 1908 | 105 | 1918 | 282 | 1928 | 582 |
| 1899 | 95 | 1909 | 112 | 1919 | 350 | .. | .. |

| Year | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Rental and Benefit Payments | Work Relief | Direct Relief | Total, Other Realized Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millions of Dollars | | | | | |
| 1929 | 589 | .. | .. | 33 | 622 |
| 1930 | 644 | .. | 2 | 52 | 698 |
| 1931 | 748 | .. | 23 | 108 | 879 |
| 1932 | 804 | .. | 52 | 199 | 1,055 |
| 1933 | 719 | 131 | 456 | 417 | 1,723 |
| 1934 | 648 | 395 | 1,243 | 697 | 2,983 |
| 1935 | 726 | 558 | 1,273 | 834 | 3,392 |
| 1936 | 2,636[2] | 287 | 2,320 | 440 | 5,683 |
| 1937 | 874 | 367 | 1,782 | 550 | 3,573 |
| Percentage Distribution | | | | | |
| 1929 | 94.7 | .. | .. | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 92.3 | .. | 0.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| 1931 | 85.1 | .. | 2.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 |
| 1932 | 76.2 | .. | 4.9 | 18.9 | 100.0 |
| 1933 | 41.7 | 7.6 | 26.5 | 24.2 | 100.0 |
| 1934 | 21.7 | 13.2 | 41.7 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| 1935 | 21.4 | 16.5 | 37.5 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| 1936 | 46.4 | 5.1 | 40.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| 1937 | 24.5 | 10.3 | 49.9 | 15.4 | 100.0 |

[1] Also negligible in 1799.

[2] Includes 1,873 million dollars paid in connection with the Soldiers' Bonus in 1936 and 26 million dollars paid in 1937.

terest to holders of government bonds—can be about equally well rationalized from the economic standpoint. The course pursued here has been to include all the items of importance: pensions, compensation for injuries, work relief, direct relief, rental and benefit payments to farmers and the soldiers' bonus distribution of 1936. Items excluded are very small and there is no adequate record of them available; they include such receipts of individuals from government as special rewards for services rendered and fees paid persons, such as consultants and jurors, not on the regular payroll.

The other income items mentioned above, which are included in the total income derived from government sources, reached a peak of between $5 billion and $6 billion in 1936. Recently, relief, both work and direct, has accounted for more than half of the total, while rental and benefit payments to farmers have assumed an important position. In 1936 the soldiers' bonus of nearly $2 billion was paid, temporarily increasing the importance of the pension item.

# CHAPTER V

# MISCELLANEOUS REALIZED INCOME ITEMS

BEYOND the income derived directly from the recognized private industries and occupations, there are other items of income which form a definite part of the total national income from private sources; and there are still other items of a borderline nature for which either the inclusion or exclusion can be equally rationalized from the economic standpoint. In addition to the salaries and wages, entrepreneurial income, dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties, which have been included in the private production income totals discussed in Chapters II and III, the following items are included as "miscellaneous" in the national income total from private sources presented in this study: net rent from farm and non-farm homes, interest from mortgages on owned homes, pensions, compensation for injuries and work and direct relief from private sources.[1]

There are a great many additional items of an income nature which are, for practical or theoretical reasons, troublesome to the income estimator. Taking the usual position that no income has been created unless a useful productive service has been performed in connection with the transfer of purchasing power, it is still possible to justify equally well either inclusion or exclusion of debatable items. In the last analysis, the individual estimator's general judgment, in view of the purpose for which the estimates are to be used, must be relied upon to make wise decisions. As regards an item like government rental and benefit payments to farmers, for example, a case can be made not only for exclusion, but for actual deduction of the item from the income total, on the ground that the purchasing power does not arise from production but from a deliberate *decrease* in production. The

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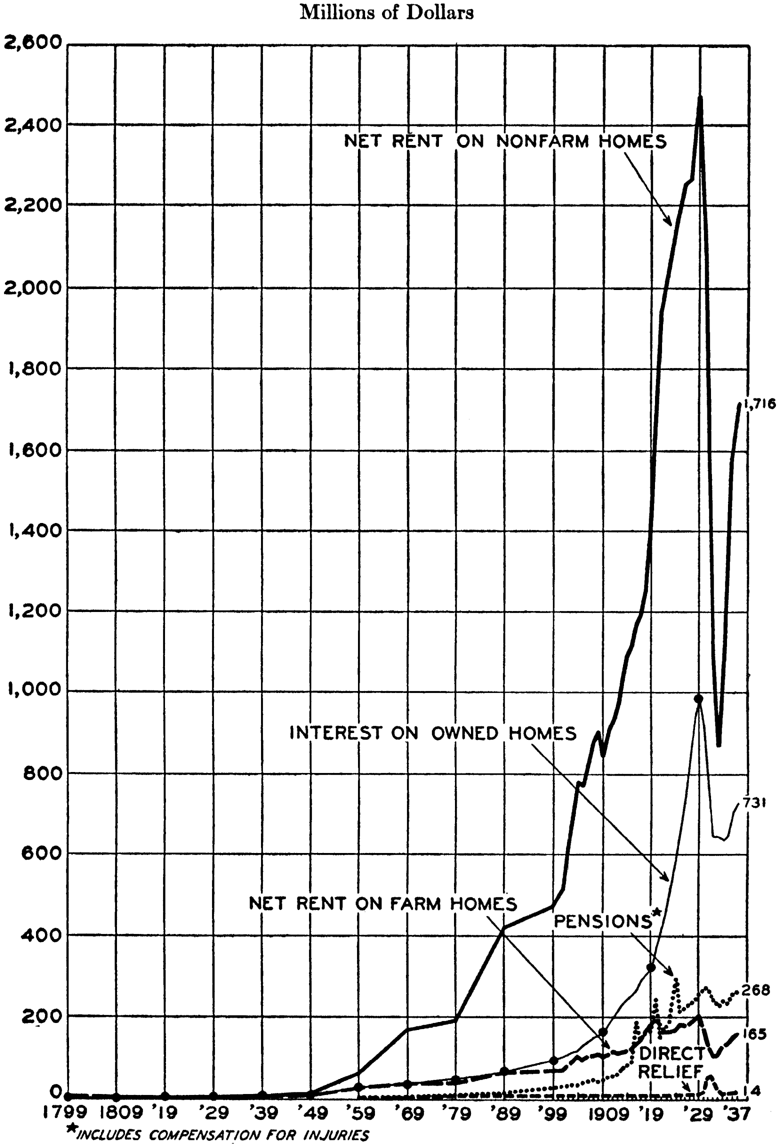
[1] For miscellaneous income items of government origin, see Chapter IV.

## CHART 11: MISCELLANEOUS REALIZED INCOME ITEMS OF PRIVATE ORIGIN, 1799–1937



*INCLUDES COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

position taken here, however, is that it is obviously the judgment of society as a whole that farmers are performing a useful public service by curtailing production, or society would not be paying therefor; and the item is neither deducted nor omitted, but included. (See Chapter IV.)

Another type of difficulty occurs where items are clearly of an income nature, but source data for estimating them are scanty or lacking. Again the judgment of the estimator must be relied upon to strike a balance between the needs for accuracy of estimates and for completeness of coverage.

Either because in the judgment of the estimator the items are not clearly of an income nature, or because basic data are lacking, the following items of an income nature have been excluded from consideration in these estimates:

Income from odd jobs
Expense accounts of employees
Bonuses and similar supplementary income, and, in part, commissions received by employees
Pensions paid informally
Income from unorganized charity and similar gifts
Income from roomers and boarders, including tourists
Income from urban gardens, poultry, etc.
Illegal income
Profits or losses from the sale of assets or property
Changes in the value of assets or property held
Changes in the value of commodity inventories
Business savings or losses
Uncompensated services of members of families
Imputed income, or hypothetical income from ownership of durable goods by individuals using them

The total realized income of private origin, with a breakdown between the private production income portion and the miscellaneous income items, is shown in Table 43.

The miscellaneous items, which were insignificant at the

# TABLE 43: REALIZED NATIONAL INCOME OF PRIVATE ORIGIN, 1799–1937

| Year | Private Production Income | Miscellaneous Income of Private Origin | Total Realized Income of Private Origin | Per Cent of Total Realized Income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Millions of Dollars | | | Production Income | Miscellaneous Income |
| 1799 | 668 | 3 | 671 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| 1809 | 901 | 3 | 904 | 99.7 | 0.3 |
| 1819 | 855 | 4 | 859 | 99.5 | 0.5 |
| 1829 | 947 | 7 | 954 | 99.3 | 0.7 |
| 1839 | 1,577 | 15 | 1,592 | 99.1 | 0.9 |
| 1849 | 2,326 | 36 | 2,362 | 98.5 | 1.5 |
| 1859 | 4,098 | 112 | 4,210 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| 1869 | 6,288 | 249 | 6,537 | 96.2 | 3.8 |
| 1879 | 6,617 | 288 | 6,905 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| 1889 | 9,578 | 565 | 10,143 | 94.4 | 5.6 |
| 1899 | 13,836 | 663 | 14,499 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| 1900 | 14,550 | 696 | 15,246 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| 1901 | 15,537 | 721 | 16,258 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| 1902 | 16,705 | 843 | 17,548 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| 1903 | 17,691 | 953 | 18,644 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1904 | 18,059 | 1,046 | 19,105 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| 1905 | 19,363 | 1,050 | 20,413 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1906 | 21,008 | 1,122 | 22,130 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1907 | 22,112 | 1,197 | 23,309 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1908 | 21,049 | 1,217 | 22,266 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| 1909 | 24,033 | 1,164 | 25,197 | 95.4 | 4.6 |
| 1910 | 25,569 | 1,256 | 26,825 | 95.3 | 4.7 |
| 1911 | 25,385 | 1,309 | 26,694 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1912 | 26,559 | 1,367 | 27,926 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1913 | 28,391 | 1,462 | 29,853 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1914 | 27,954 | 1,539 | 29,493 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| 1915 | 29,114 | 1,588 | 30,702 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| 1916 | 35,032 | 1,748 | 36,780 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| 1917 | 42,014 | 1,778 | 43,792 | 95.9 | 4.1 |
| 1918 | 49,520 | 1,897 | 51,417 | 96.3 | 3.7 |
| 1919 | 55,539 | 2,078 | 57,617 | 96.4 | 3.6 |
| 1920 | 60,995 | 2,495 | 63,490 | 96.1 | 3.9 |
| 1921 | 48,763 | 2,691 | 51,454 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| 1922 | 49,036 | 2,791 | 51,827 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| 1923 | 57,213 | 2,954 | 60,167 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1924 | 58,178 | 3,223 | 61,401 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| 1925 | 60,949 | 3,284 | 64,233 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1926 | 63,857 | 3,427 | 67,284 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1927 | 63,942 | 3,546 | 67,488 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| 1928 | 65,653 | 3,779 | 69,432 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| 1929 | 68,872 | 3,940 | 72,812 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| 1930 | 61,968 | 3,464 | 65,432 | 94.7 | 5.3 |
| 1931 | 50,066 | 2,857 | 52,923 | 94.6 | 5.4 |
| 1932 | 37,132 | 2,176 | 39,308 | 94.5 | 5.5 |
| 1933 | 35,074 | 1,885 | 36,959 | 94.9 | 5.1 |
| 1934 | 40,205 | 2,087 | 42,292 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| 1935 | 44,037 | 2,204 | 46,241 | 95.2 | 4.8 |
| 1936 | 49,852 | 2,716 | 52,568 | 94.8 | 5.2 |
| 1937 | 54,959 | 2,894 | 57,853 | 95.0 | 5.0 |

# TABLE 44: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS INCOME ITEMS OF PRIVATE ORIGIN, 1799–1937

| Year | Net Rent on Non-Farm Homes | Net Rent on Farm Homes | Interest on Owned Homes | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Direct Relief | Work Relief |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1799 | .. | 66.7 | 33.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1809 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1819 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 50.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1829 | 42.9 | 14.3 | 42.9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1839 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1849 | 41.7 | 30.6 | 27.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1859 | 55.4 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | .. |
| 1869 | 69.9 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1879 | 67.7 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | .. |
| 1889 | 74.0 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | .. |
| 1899 | 71.0 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | .. |
| 1900 | 71.7 | 9.9 | 13.6 | 4.0 | 0.7 | .. |
| 1901 | 71.4 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | .. |
| 1902 | 73.0 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | .. |
| 1903 | 74.0 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 0.5 | .. |
| 1904 | 75.0 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | .. |
| 1905 | 73.9 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | .. |
| 1906 | 73.9 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 3.8 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1907 | 73.8 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1908 | 74.4 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1909 | 72.5 | 8.7 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1910 | 72.1 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1911 | 71.3 | 8.9 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1912 | 71.2 | 8.3 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1913 | 70.8 | 7.9 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1914 | 70.6 | 7.7 | 15.9 | 5.5 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1915 | 70.3 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 5.7 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1916 | 66.6 | 7.5 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1917 | 67.0 | 8.3 | 16.4 | 7.9 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1918 | 66.2 | 8.7 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 0.4 | .. |
| 1919 | 62.2 | 9.1 | 15.5 | 8.1 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1920 | 67.4 | 7.7 | 15.0 | 9.6 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1921 | 72.1 | 6.8 | 15.1 | 5.7 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1922 | 71.0 | 5.9 | 16.1 | 5.9 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1923 | 70.1 | 5.5 | 17.5 | 6.6 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1924 | 67.1 | 5.2 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 0.2 | .. |
| 1925 | 67.2 | 5.6 | 20.4 | 6.6 | 0.2 | .. |
| 1926 | 65.7 | 5.3 | 22.1 | 6.6 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1927 | 64.0 | 5.3 | 23.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1928 | 63.3 | 5.1 | 24.8 | 6.5 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1929 | 62.8 | 5.1 | 25.1 | 6.7 | 0.3 | .. |
| 1930 | 60.4 | 4.7 | 26.6 | 7.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 1931 | 57.9 | 4.3 | 26.8 | 9.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 1932 | 51.9 | 4.7 | 29.7 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| 1933 | 46.5 | 5.6 | 34.1 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 1934 | 51.5 | 5.8 | 30.5 | 11.5 | 0.6 | [1] |
| 1935 | 52.9 | 6.2 | 29.4 | 10.8 | 0.6 | [1] |
| 1936 | 58.1 | 5.7 | 26.1 | 9.6 | 0.5 | [1] |
| 1937 | 59.3 | 5.7 | 25.3 | 9.3 | 0.4 | [1] |

[1] Less than 0.05%.

# TABLE 45: INDEXES OF MISCELLANEOUS INCOME ITEMS OF PRIVATE ORIGIN, 1799–1937

1929 = 100

| Year | Net Rent on Non-Farm Homes | Net Rent on Farm Homes | Interest on Owned Homes | Pensions and Compensation for Injuries | Direct Relief | Total,[1] All Items |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1799 | .. | 1.0 | 0.1 | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| 1809 | [2] | 0.5 | 0.1 | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| 1819 | [2] | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| 1829 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | .. | .. | 0.2 |
| 1839 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | .. | .. | 0.4 |
| 1849 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 1.0 | .. | .. | 0.9 |
| 1859 | 2.5 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 10.0 | 2.8 |
| 1869 | 7.0 | 17.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 6.3 |
| 1879 | 7.9 | 18.3 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 30.0 | 7.3 |
| 1889 | 16.9 | 31.2 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 30.0 | 14.3 |
| 1899 | 19.0 | 32.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 50.0 | 16.8 |
| 1900 | 20.2 | 34.2 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 50.0 | 17.7 |
| 1901 | 20.8 | 34.7 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 50.0 | 18.3 |
| 1902 | 24.8 | 40.6 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 50.0 | 21.4 |
| 1903 | 28.5 | 45.5 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 50.0 | 24.2 |
| 1904 | 31.7 | 50.0 | 12.0 | 13.6 | 50.0 | 26.5 |
| 1905 | 31.3 | 48.5 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 50.0 | 26.6 |
| 1906 | 33.5 | 51.0 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 50.0 | 28.5 |
| 1907 | 35.7 | 54.0 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 50.0 | 30.4 |
| 1908 | 36.6 | 54.5 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 50.0 | 30.9 |
| 1909 | 34.1 | 50.0 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 50.0 | 29.5 |
| 1910 | 36.6 | 53.5 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 40.0 | 31.9 |
| 1911 | 37.7 | 57.4 | 20.2 | 21.2 | 40.0 | 33.2 |
| 1912 | 39.3 | 55.9 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 50.0 | 34.7 |
| 1913 | 41.8 | 57.4 | 23.4 | 28.4 | 50.0 | 37.1 |
| 1914 | 43.9 | 58.4 | 24.8 | 31.8 | 50.0 | 39.1 |
| 1915 | 45.1 | 59.9 | 25.6 | 34.5 | 60.0 | 40.3 |
| 1916 | 47.0 | 64.9 | 26.7 | 69.3 | 60.0 | 44.4 |
| 1917 | 48.1 | 73.3 | 29.6 | 53.4 | 60.0 | 45.1 |
| 1918 | 50.7 | 81.7 | 30.8 | 62.9 | 70.0 | 48.1 |
| 1919 | 56.2 | 93.6 | 32.6 | 63.6 | 70.0 | 52.7 |
| 1920 | 67.9 | 95.0 | 37.9 | 90.9 | 80.0 | 63.3 |
| 1921 | 78.4 | 90.6 | 41.1 | 58.3 | 70.0 | 68.3 |
| 1922 | 81.0 | 81.2 | 45.3 | 62.9 | 70.0 | 70.8 |
| 1923 | 83.7 | 80.7 | 52.2 | 73.9 | 80.0 | 75.0 |
| 1924 | 87.3 | 83.7 | 59.4 | 112.5 | 80.0 | 81.8 |
| 1925 | 89.1 | 90.6 | 67.9 | 81.8 | 80.0 | 83.4 |
| 1926 | 91.0 | 90.1 | 76.7 | 85.2 | 90.0 | 87.0 |
| 1927 | 91.6 | 93.1 | 85.7 | 88.6 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| 1928 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 94.9 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 95.9 |
| 1929 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 84.5 | 81.2 | 93.1 | 103.0 | 150.0 | 87.9 |
| 1931 | 66.8 | 60.9 | 77.6 | 99.6 | 350.0 | 72.5 |
| 1932 | 45.6 | 50.5 | 65.4 | 92.0 | 420.0 | 55.2 |
| 1933 | 35.4 | 52.5 | 65.1 | 87.9 | 210.0 | 47.8 |
| 1934 | 43.4 | 60.4 | 64.4 | 91.3 | 130.0 | 53.0 |
| 1935 | 47.1 | 67.8 | 65.6 | 90.5 | 130.0 | 55.9 |
| 1936 | 63.7 | 76.7 | 71.7 | 98.9 | 130.0 | 68.9 |
| 1937 | 69.3 | 81.7 | 74.0 | 101.5 | 130.0 | 73.5 |

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[1] Includes "Work Relief" payments since 1930.

[2] Less than 0.05%.

beginning of the nineteenth century, reached a total of just under $4 billion in 1929. They increased greatly in relative importance in the total realized income of private origin during the nineteenth century, rising from 0.3% in 1809 to 5.6% in 1889, and fluctuating later between 3.5% and 5.5%.

Net rent on farm and non-farm homes has accounted for between one-half and three-fourths of the total of these miscellaneous income items of private origin. Interest on owned homes has been next in importance, while the most rapidly rising item has been pensions and compensation for injuries.

### *Net International Transfers*

There remains an adjusting income item, arising from international transfers of interest and dividends which cannot be allocated between private and government sources. Data are lacking prior to 1909, and the adjustment of the total realized income estimates by this item have been made only for subsequent years. On balance, as will be observed in Table 46, more interest and dividends have been sent abroad than have been received from foreign countries, making the item negative. This negative item was probably of greater relative weight in the total during the nineteenth century than since, and, were the quantities known, would have considerably reduced the estimates for the early years.

TABLE 46: NET INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS OF DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST, UNITED STATES, 1909–1936[1]

Millions of Dollars

| Year | Transfers | Year | Transfers | Year | Transfers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1909 | −139 | 1919 | − 82 | 1928 | −141 |
| 1910 | −143 | 1920 | − 73 | 1929 | −133 |
| 1911 | −147 | 1921 | − 72 | 1930 | −127 |
| 1912 | −151 | 1922 | − 65 | 1931 | − 37 |
| 1913 | −155 | 1923 | − 77 | 1932 | − 20 |
| 1914 | −150 | 1924 | − 78 | 1933 | − 31 |
| 1915 | −133 | 1925 | − 84 | 1934 | − 69 |
| 1916 | −111 | 1926 | −101 | 1935 | −122 |
| 1917 | −116 | 1927 | −102 | 1936 | −192 |
| 1918 | − 91 | | | | |

[1] Adjustments for balance of international payments of dividends and interest.

# APPENDIX

# SOURCES AND METHODS

THE regular National Industrial Conference Board national income estimates for recent years have been basic to those presented herewith. The work of other previous investigators has also been fully utilized, and in this connection the studies of the dean of national income estimators, Dr. Willford I. King, who placed his worksheets and advice at our disposal, have been indispensable. Industry data from 1919 to 1929, prepared by Dr. Simon Kuznets, have also been extensively utilized as indicators of major trends in this period. The work of others that has been drawn upon in a minor way will be noticed in the details following. The principal items in all of these references have been checked back to original sources.

Special note should be made here of the fact that in many instances data shown in these estimates will be found not to check directly with the figures in some original sources, such as the Census of Manufactures. In recent years the classifications of some of the subdivisions of manufacturing have had to be transferred to other industries to make the industrial grouping consistent with that used in the Statistics of Income source data. In early years, as a result of intensive search, it was found that the census data that were officially known to understate the actual situation could be adjusted for the major known shortages, and this was done.

This description of sources and methods is presented in two sections, the first covering the annual estimates from 1899 to 1928 and the second relating to the Census years from 1799 to 1899. The outline of sources and methods used in preparing the estimates for 1929 and subsequent years is omitted since it has remained essentially unchanged from that explained in the sources and methods appendix of the Board's earlier work, "The National Income and Its Elements."[1]

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[1] Robert F. Martin, "National Income and Its Elements," National Industrial Conference Board, New York, 1936, pp. 93 ff.

# A. NATIONAL INCOME, ANNUAL, 1899–1928

## 1. Salaries and Wages

### Agriculture

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages in agriculture was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for this industry.[1]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's corresponding estimates.[2]

The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 in the following manner: the number of farm laborers for 1909 and for 1899 were taken from the Census of Occupations, 1910 and 1900, and estimates for the other years were based on data on the volume of agricultural production.[3] Ratios, for 1899 and 1909, of the number of farm laborers to the volume of agricultural production were computed and interpolated for the other years. The ratios were then applied to the annual estimates of the volume of agricultural production, thus securing estimates of the number of farm laborers from 1899 to 1909. The product of the estimated number of farm laborers and average annual wages in agriculture, as estimated by Professor Douglas for the respective years,[4] was used as indicative of the trend from 1899 to 1909.

### Mining and Quarrying

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of salaries and wages.[5]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for the respective years.[6]

The 1909 estimate, thus obtained, was projected to 1899 on the basis of the combined estimates for salaries and wages derived from the following sources:

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[1] Simon Kuznets, "Income Originating in Nine Basic Industries, 1919–1934." National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, Bulletin, May 4, 1936.

[2] Willford I. King, "National Income and its Purchasing Power," National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1930.

[3] Nourse and Associates, "America's Capacity to Produce," The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.

[4] Paul H. Douglas, "Real Wages in the United States, 1890–1926," Publication No. 9 of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Massachusetts, 1930.

[5] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[6] King, *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

### *Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Mining*

Salaries and wages for 1902 and 1909 were taken from the Census of Mines and Quarries, 1902 and 1919.

In estimating the other years, the total labor force less the number of unemployed in coal-mining, as estimated by Professor Douglas,[1] was taken as to represent the number of employees from 1899 to 1909. Estimates of salaries and wages from 1899 to 1909 were then obtained as the product of the number of employees and average earnings in coal-mining, as estimated by Professor Douglas,[2] for each year. The estimates of salaries and wages thus derived were then adjusted to the census figures for total salaries and wages. Ratios of the census figures to these estimates were computed for 1902 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. The 1902 ratio was assumed constant for the years prior to 1902. Final estimates of salaries and wages were arrived at by multiplying the ratios, thus secured, by the annual estimates derived from the product of the number of employees and average earnings.

### *Producing Gas and Oil Wells*

Salaries and wages for 1902 and 1909 were taken from the Census of Mines and Quarries for 1919. Estimates for the other years were based on data on the value of petroleum production.[3] Ratios of salaries and wages (census) to the value of petroleum production were computed for 1902 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. From 1899 to 1902, the 1902 ratio was assumed constant. Final estimates of salaries and wages were obtained by applying these ratios to the annual data on the value of petroleum production.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND GAS

Total salaries and wages were derived from 1899 to 1929 by using the sum of estimates made for: (1) electric light and power, and manufactured gas; and (2) natural gas.

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[1] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 457.

[2] *Ibid.*, Table 147.

[3] United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, "Minerals Yearbook," 1937, p. 1009.

### *Electric Light and Power and Manufactured Gas*

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages for this industrial group was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for the corresponding years.[1]

The 1919 estimate thus derived was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of salaries and wages.[2]

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of salaries and wages estimated for (a) electric light and power and (b) manufactured gas, obtained as follows:

#### (*a*) *Electric Light and Power*

Total salaries, wages and the number of employees are given in the 1932 Census of Electrical Industries, Central Electric Light and Power Stations. The number of employees for 1902, 1907, and 1912 were taken from the census and interpolated for the other years. The average of the difference between the census figures for 1907 and those for 1902 was used to project the 1902 census figures for the number of employees to 1899. Estimates of salaries and wages were then obtained by multiplying the estimated number of employees by annual average earnings in the gas and electricity industry, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[3] These estimates were then adjusted to the census figures for total salaries and wages. Ratios of salaries and wages (census) to the estimates thus obtained were computed for the years 1902, 1907 and 1912, and interpolated for the years in between. The 1902 ratio was used for the years from 1899 to 1902. Total salaries and wages were finally obtained by applying the ratios thus secured to the annual estimates derived from the product of the number of employees and average annual earnings as described above.

#### (*b*) *Manufactured Gas*

Total salaries, wages and the number of employees are given in the Census of Manufactures. The number of employees for 1899, 1904, and 1909 were taken from the census, and estimates for the other years were based on data on the volume of sales of manufactured gas from 1901 to 1909, as reported by the American Gas Association.[4] Ratios of the number of employees to the sales of manufactured gas for 1904 and 1909 were computed and interpolated for the other years. The ratio for 1904 was assumed constant for the years from 1899 to 1904. Estimates of the number of employees from 1899 to 1909 were obtained by multiplying the ratios by the annual estimates of the sales of manufactured gas. The estimated numbers of employees were then multiplied by annual average earnings in the gas and electricity industry, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[1] The estimates thus derived were adjusted to the census figures for total salaries and wages. Ratios of total salaries and wages (census) to the estimates of salaries and wages were computed for 1899, 1904 and 1909 and interpolated or extrapolated for all other years. Total salaries and wages were derived by applying the ratios thus secured to the annual estimates of salaries and wages from 1899 to 1909.

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[1] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[2] King, *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

[3] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

[4] "Annual Statistics of the Manufactured Gas Industry in the United States," Statistical Bulletin, No. 9, October, 1931, p. 32.

### *Natural Gas*

Total salaries and wages were projected from 1899 to 1929 on the basis of the trend of the volume of natural gas purchased during the period. The estimates of the volume of natural gas purchased were derived as follows: the volume of natural gas produced and consumed from 1906 to 1919, as reported in the "Minerals Yearbook, 1937," p. 1062, was projected to 1899 on the basis of the value of natural gas produced and consumed from 1899 to 1906 as given in "Mineral Resources, 1915," Part II, p. 933. Finally, the volume of natural gas purchased from 1919 to 1929, as estimated by the American Gas Association,[2] was projected to 1899 on the basis of the volume of natural gas produced and consumed annually from 1899 to 1919 as derived by the above methods.

## MANUFACTURING

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of salaries and wages in manufacturing for these years.[3]

The 1919 estimate thus derived was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for the respective years.[4]

Separate estimates for salaries and wages were made for the years from 1899 to 1909, and the 1909 estimate of salaries and wages, obtained above, was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of these combined estimates.

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[1] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

[2] "Annual Statistics," *op. cit.*, p. 32.

[3] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[4] King, *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

Wages paid in manufacturing for 1899, 1904 and 1909 were taken from the Census of Manufactures, and were adjusted to correspond with the national income classification of manufacturing as an industrial group by deducting wages paid in the shipbuilding, railroad repair and manufactured gas industries. In estimating the other years, the number of wage earners[1] was multiplied by average earnings, as estimated by Professor Douglas,[2] for each year. Ratios of wages (census) to the estimates thus secured were computed for 1899, 1904 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. Final estimates of wages from 1899 to 1909 were obtained by applying these ratios to the annual estimates of wages derived from the product of the number of wage earners and average earnings.

Total salaries and the number of salaried employees (excluding shipbuilding, railroad repair and manufactured gas) for 1899, 1904 and 1909 in this industry were likewise derived from the Census of Manufactures. Ratios of the number of salaried employees to the number of wage earners (census) were computed for 1899, 1904 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. Estimates of the number of salaried employees from 1899 to 1909 were then obtained by applying the resulting ratios to the annual estimates of the number of wage earners. The numbers of salaried employees thus derived were multiplied by annual average earnings of salaried employees in manufacturing, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[3] These estimates likewise were adjusted to the figures for total salaries based on census data. Ratios of salaries (census) to the estimates of salaries were computed for 1899, 1904 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. Total salaries from 1899 to 1909 were then obtained by multiplying these ratios by the annual estimates of salaries, derived for each year as the product of the number of employees and the average salary.

## CONSTRUCTION

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for contract construction for the corresponding years.[4]

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[1] National Industrial Conference Board, *Conference Board Bulletin*, Feb. 25, 1937, p. 34.

[2] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 246.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 361.

[4] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

The 1919 estimate was then projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for this industry.[1]

The 1909 estimate of salaries and wages thus obtained was projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of salaries and wages for these years. This trend was computed by the following methods:

Estimates of the number of employees in the building trades from 1909 to 1899 were reached by deducting the number of unemployed from the total labor force for this industry, as estimated by Professor Douglas[2] for the respective years. The number of employees for each year was then multiplied by an annual average of full-time weekly earnings, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[3] The estimates of total earnings from 1899 to 1909 thus obtained were converted to index numbers using 1909 as the base.

Next, the number of employees, derived as shown above, was multiplied by average earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing, as estimated by Professor Douglas,[4] for each year from 1899 to 1909. The second estimates of total annual earnings thus secured from 1899 to 1909 were likewise converted to index numbers on a 1909 base.

An arithmetical average of the indexes of the two separate estimates of total earnings from 1899 to 1909 was used to obtain final estimates of salaries and wages in this industry.

## TRANSPORTATION

Salaries and wages were estimated separately for three groups of transportation enterprises: (1) Steam railroads, Pullman and express; (2) street railways, pipe lines and water transportation; and (3) motor, truck and air transportation. The 1929 estimate for total transportation was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the combined estimates made for the selected groups.

### *Steam Railroads, Pullman and Express*

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for this group of transportation.[5]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's separate estimates for railroads, Pullman and express, combined.[6]

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[1] King, *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

[2] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 455.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 137.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 246.

[5] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[6] King, *op. cit.*, pp. 132–138.

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of total compensation paid by all operating carriers, including switching and terminal companies,[1] as reported in the "Statistics of Railways."

### *Street Railways, Pipe Lines and Water Transportation*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for this group.[2]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's separate estimates for street railways and water transportation, combined.

The 1909 estimate thus obtained was projected to 1899 on the trend of the sums of estimates made for water transportation and street railways.

### *Water Transportation*

Salary and wage estimates for 1900 and 1910 are taken from Dr. King.[3] Estimates for the other years are based on annual data on the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of the merchant marine of the United States, employed in foreign and coastwide trade and in the fisheries.[4] Ratios of Dr. King's estimate of salaries and wages in water transportation to the total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels were computed for 1900 and 1910 and interpolated for the other years. The 1900 ratio was assumed constant for 1899. The ratios were applied to the annual data on the gross tonnage, securing a probable trend of salaries and wages in water transportation from 1899 to 1909.

### *Street Railways*

Salaries and wages in the group are taken directly from the 1932 Census of Electrical Industries for 1902, 1907 and 1912. In estimating the other years, the annual number of employees in this industry was multiplied by average annual earnings as estimated by Professor Douglas,[5] for each year from 1899 to 1909. Ratios of salaries and wages (census) to these estimates were computed for 1902, 1907 and 1912 and interpolated for the other years. The 1902 ratio was assumed for the years from 1899 to 1902. Final estimates of salaries and wages were arrived at by multiplying the ratios thus secured by the annual estimates of salaries and wages obtained from the product mentioned above of the number of employees multiplied by average annual earnings.

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[1] Interstate Commerce Commission, "Statistics of Railways," 1900, p. 466, cited in "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1936," p. 375.

[2] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 23.

[3] Willford I. King, "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1919, p. 260.

[4] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1911," p. 302.

[5] Douglas, *op. cit.*, pp. 334, 440.

### *Motor, Truck and Air Transportation*

Salaries and wages for 1909, 1919 and 1929 were derived directly from census data. For each of these years the number of chauffeurs and drivers, as reported in the 1930 Census of Occupations, was multiplied by average wages in manufacturing, obtained from data in the 1929 Census of Manufactures. In estimating totals for the other years, the combined total of salaries and wages and entrepreneurial income for 1929 was projected to 1909 on the basis of data on the total number of cars registered annually from 1909 to 1929, as reported by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Public Roads.[1] Final estimates of salaries and wages were made on the basis of the ratios of salaries and wages (based on census data) to the estimates of total salaries and wages and entrepreneurial income obtained as described above.

As in the period 1909–1929, salaries and wages for 1899 and 1909 were estimated by the use of census data and by following the same procedure. Ratios of salaries and wages (based on census data) to final estimated salaries and wages in street railways (1899–1909, as previously described) were computed for 1899 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years. Final estimates of salaries and wages in motor, truck and air transportation from 1899 to 1909 were obtained by multiplying the ratios thus secured by the annual estimates of total salaries and wages in street railways.

## COMMUNICATION

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of salaries and wages.[2]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's separate estimates for telephones and telegraphs, combined for the respective years.[3]

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[1] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1933," p. 334.

[2] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 23.

[3] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of combined salaries and wages, estimated separately for telephones and telegraphs as follows:

*Telephones*

Salaries and wages for 1902, 1907 and 1912 are taken directly from the 1932 Census of Electrical Industries. In estimating for the other years, the number of employees in each year from 1899 to 1909, as furnished by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was multiplied by Professor Douglas' estimates of average earnings in this industry from 1902 to 1909.[1] (Douglas' estimate of average wages in 1902 was projected to 1899 on the basis of his estimates of average annual earnings in gas and electricity.) The estimates thus obtained were then adjusted to the census figures. Ratios of salaries and wages (census) to the estimates of salaries and wages were computed for 1902, 1907 and 1912 and interpolated for the other years. The 1902 ratio was assumed constant for the years 1899–1902 inclusive. Final estimates of total salaries and wages were obtained by applying these ratios to the annual estimates of salaries and wages described above.

*Telegraphs*

The number of employees and total salaries and wages are obtained directly from the 1932 Census of Electrical Industries for 1902, 1907 and 1912. The number of messages sent, as reported annually by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was used to indicate the trend of employment. Annual estimates of the number of employees from 1899 to 1909 were obtained by applying this trend to the number of employees as given for 1902, 1907 and 1912 in the census. The estimated numbers of employees, thus derived, were multiplied by average annual earnings in the telegraph industry, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[2] The ratios of salaries and wages (census) to the estimates thus derived were computed for 1902, 1907 and 1912 and interpolated for the other years. The 1902 ratio was used for the years from 1899 to 1902. Final estimates of total salaries and wages were arrived at by applying the ratios thus obtained to the annual estimates of salaries and wages described above.

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[1] Douglas, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

[2] *Idem.*

### TRADE

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of salaries and wages.[1]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of salaries and wages in the mercantile industry.[2]

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 by means of an index of the trend of earnings estimated as follows:

The tons of revenue freight carried, as reported annually by the Interstate Commerce Commission,[3] and the composite index of agricultural, mineral and manufacturing production, as estimated by Dr. Nourse,[4] were converted to index numbers for the years 1899–1909 on a 1909 base. An arithmetical average was taken of the two series of index numbers for each year and the resulting series used to represent the trend of employment from 1899 to 1909.

For the same period, an arithmetical average was taken of average annual salaries and wages in manufacturing and steam railroads, as estimated by Professor Douglas,[5] and indexes computed on a 1909 base. From the indexes of average earnings thus derived, a trend of total payrolls was estimated from the product of the index of employment (obtained as described above) and the index of average wages.

### FINANCE

The total salary and wage item in this industry is the sum of salaries and wages estimated separately for banking, insurance and real estate, from 1909 to 1929. Since there is a lack of adequate data on these separate items from 1899 to 1909, it was impossible to project the estimates separately. The combined estimate of salaries and wages in finance for 1909 was therefore projected to 1899 on the basis of other data indicating a probable trend for this period. The sources and methods used were as follows:

#### *Banking*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for this item.[6]

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[1] Kuznets, *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 23.

[2] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

[3] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1911," p. 745.

[4] Nourse and Associates, *op. cit.*, p. 547.

[5] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

[6] Simon Kuznets, "National Income and Capital Formation, 1919–1935." National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1937. p. 65.

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for the group.[1]

*Insurance*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' corresponding estimates.[2]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of salaries and wages and agents' commissions in the field of life insurance, taken for the respective years from the "Life Insurance Yearbook," published by the Spectator Company.

*Real Estate*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of salaries and wages in real estate.[3]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 by using an index of the trend of salaries and wages, computed as follows:

The number of real estate agents and officials, as reported in the Census of Occupations, was multiplied by an average salary in banking, as estimated by Dr. King,[4] for the years 1909 and 1919 respectively. The estimates thus secured for the census years were converted to index numbers on a 1919 base. Indexes of salaries and wages in banking and insurance from 1909 to 1919 were then adjusted to the index numbers of the estimates of salaries and wages in real estate for the census years. Final estimates of salaries and wages in real estate were based on the adjusted indexes thus derived.

The 1909 estimate of total salaries and wages in finance was projected to 1899 as follows: The number of persons gainfully occupied in banking, insurance and real estate, as reported in the Census of Occupations, was multiplied by the average salary in manufacturing and steam railroads combined, as estimated by Professor Douglas[5] for 1899 and 1909. The results were converted to index numbers on a 1909 base and used to represent total salaries and wages in finance for the census years 1899 and 1909. Index numbers of salaries and wages in the life insurance field from 1899 to 1909, computed from data in the Life Insurance Yearbooks, were adjusted to the indexes of total salaries and wages in finance for the census years. Final estimates of salaries and wages in finance were made on the basis of the adjusted trend thus secured.

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[1] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 138.

[2] "National Income and Capital Formation, 1919–1935," *op. cit.*, p. 65.

[3] *Idem.*

[4] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 158.

[5] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

## SERVICE

The 1929 estimate for total salaries and wages in all service industries combined was projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of salaries and wages computed as follows:

The number of those gainfully occupied in personal, business, professional, recreation and amusement, domestic and miscellaneous services was taken from the Census of Occupations for each census year. Estimates for the other years were based on a straight-line interpolation between the figures for the census years. The separate annual estimates thus secured for the period from 1899 to 1929 were continued to obtain the total number of gainfully occupied in all service industries. From the estimates derived in this way, a trend of salaries and wages from 1899 to 1929 was obtained by multiplying the total number of gainfully occupied in Service in each year by an estimate of average annual earnings. For the period from 1909 to 1929, Dr. King's estimates of annual average earnings in the mercantile industry were used.[1] From 1899 to 1909 an average of Professor Douglas' estimates of average annual earnings for manufacturing and steam railroads, teachers and ministers was used.[2]

## GOVERNMENT

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1927 on the basis of the trend of the results obtained, by deducting government interest payments from Dr. Leven's estimates of realized income from government for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929.[3]

Total government interest payments for 1927, 1928 and 1929 included federal interest payments (obtained from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury) and state and local interest payments, as published by the National Industrial Conference Board in its annual "Cost of Government" series.

The 1927 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of salaries and wages in government for these years.[1]

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[1] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 146.

[2] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

[3] Maurice Leven and others, "America's Capacity to Consume," The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1934.

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of salaries and wages obtained by combining the results of two methods of estimating.

The first method gave estimates of salaries and wages as indicated by the product of the total number of government employees and an average salary and wage payment for each year from 1899 to 1909.

The total number of government employees used for this purpose included: the active personnel in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard, obtained from the Annual Reports of the War and Navy Departments; the total number of postal employees, obtained from the Annual Reports of the Postmaster General; other officials and inspectors of the United States, and state, county and city officials, inspectors and employees, estimated on the basis of data obtained from the Census of Occupations for 1900 and 1910.

The average figures for salary and wage payments used were obtained by taking arithmetical averages of Professor Douglas' estimate of average annual earnings for postal employees, government employees (executive department) and teachers for each year from 1899 to 1909.[2]

By the second method, salaries and wages for 1899 were estimated by applying the percentage change of Dr. King's estimates of salaries and wages in government from 1900 to 1910[3] to the 1909 estimate. Ratios of these figures for total salaries and wages to the estimates of salaries and wages obtained by the first method, were computed for 1899 and 1909 and interpolated for the other years.

The final trend of salaries and wages from 1899 to 1909 was estimated by applying the ratios derived from the second method to the annual estimates of salaries and wages as first obtained.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The 1929 estimate of salaries and wages was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of all the foregoing industries combined.

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[1] "National Income and its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 138.

[2] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

[3] "Wealth and Income," *op. cit.*, p. 260.

## 2. Entrepreneurial Income

### AGRICULTURE

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for withdrawals by farm operators.[1]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for income of entrepreneurs and of property in agriculture.[2]

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the value of farm products, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, adjusted by the ratio of farm income to the value of products for postwar years.

### MINING AND QUARRYING

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates for withdrawals by entrepreneurs in this industry.[3]

The 1919 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of entrepreneurial income estimated as follows:

The numbers of mining operators for 1899, 1909 and 1919 were taken from the 1929 Census of Mines and Quarries, and estimated by interpolation for the other years. The number of entrepreneurs thus obtained was multiplied by an average wage in mining, estimated by Dr. King from 1909 to 1919.[4] The 1919 estimate of total entrepreneurial income in mining was then projected to 1909 on the basis of this trend. The 1909 estimate was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the product of the number of entrepreneurs in each year and an average wage in mining, as estimated by Professor Douglas.[5]

### MANUFACTURING

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of withdrawals by entrepreneurs.[6]

The 1919 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of indexes of the trend of entrepreneurial income computed as follows: Salaries and wages, the number of salaried employees and wage earners, and the number of proprietors and firm members were taken from the 1929 Census of Manufactures for the census years. An average salary and wage payment was computed for each census year on the basis of the data on salaries and wages and salaried employees and wage earners. Estimates of entrepreneurial income for the census years 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914 and 1919 were then obtained by multiplying the average salary and wage payments thus derived by the number of proprietors and firm members. The 1909, 1914 and 1919 estimates of entrepreneurial income were converted to index numbers on a 1919 base. Estimates of the trend of entrepreneurial income for the other years were made on the basis of the ratio of these index numbers to index numbers of Dr. King's annual estimates of salaries and wages in manufacturing from 1909 to 1919.[1] From 1899 to 1909 the same procedure was followed, using 1909 as the base year for the index numbers of the census estimates for 1899, 1904 and 1909, and estimating the other years on the basis of the ratios of these index numbers to the estimated salaries and wages in manufacturing from 1899 to 1909, obtained as described above under the section on salaries and wages.

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[1] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[2] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 306.

[3] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[4] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 146.

[5] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

[6] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

## CONSTRUCTION

The 1929 estimate of entrepreneurial income was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of withdrawals by entrepreneurs for the respective years.[2]

The 1919 estimate thus secured was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the estimates of salaries and wages from 1919 to 1899 obtained as described under salaries and wages in the section on construction.

## TRANSPORTATION

Entrepreneurial income in transportation is the sum of separate estimates made for two groups within this industry.

### *Street Railways, Pipe Lines and Water Transportation*

The 1929 estimate of entrepreneurial income for this group was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of withdrawals by entrepreneurs.[3]

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[1] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 132, 138.

[2] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[3] *Idem.*

The 1919 estimate of entrepreneurial income was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of salaries and wages for these industries.

### *Motor, Truck and Air Transportation*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of salaries and wages for this group.

## TRADE

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of entrepreneurial income in trade.[1]

The 1919 estimate thus obtained was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of entrepreneurial income, estimated for this period as follows: The numbers of wholesale and retail merchants and dealers were taken from the Census of Occupations for 1899, 1909 and 1919 and obtained for the other years by interpolation. The numbers of wholesale and retail merchants and dealers, thus secured, were multiplied by annual average earnings in trade for each year from 1899 to 1919. For the period from 1909 to 1919, Dr. King's estimates of average annual earnings in the mercantile industry were used.[2] From 1899 to 1909, arithmetical averages of Professor Douglas' estimates of average salaries and wages in manufacturing and in steam railroads were used.[3]

## SERVICE

The 1929 estimate of entrepreneurial income was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of salaries and wages for this industry.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of entrepreneurial income derived as the product of the estimated number of entrepreneurs, and the average compensation.

The number of entrepreneurs in fishing, brokerage, the miscellaneous professions and the various hand trades, was taken from the Census of Occupations for 1899, 1909, 1919 and 1929 and interpolated separately for the other years. The separate estimates were added to arrive at the total number of entrepreneurs for the miscellaneous group as a whole.

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[1] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[2] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 146.

[3] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

From 1909 to 1929, Dr. King's estimates of annual average earnings in the mercantile industry[1] were used for the average compensation in this industry. From 1899 to 1909, arithmetical averages of Professor Douglas' estimates of average salaries and wages in manufacturing and on steam railroads were used.[2]

## 3. Dividends

### AGRICULTURE

The dividend data used for the estimates for 1922–1929 were obtained from the United States Treasury Department. The figures for cash dividends paid, published annually in the "Statistics of Income," were adjusted to eliminate dividends received by corporations from other domestic corporations, as given in the same report. The 1929 estimate of net dividends was then projected to 1922 on the basis of the results thus obtained.

The 1922 estimate of net dividends in agriculture was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of net dividends in mining and quarrying for these years.

### MINING AND QUARRYING

The 1929 estimate of net dividends was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of dividends for this industry.[3]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of net dividends on preferred and common stock for mines, quarries, and oil wells combined.[4]

The 1909 estimate of net dividends thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of a sample of corporation reports tabulated from data obtained for the respective years from Moody's Manuals.

### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND GAS, AND MANUFACTURING

The sources and methods used in estimating net dividends for these industries were identical with those used for mining and quarrying.

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[1] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 146.

[2] Douglas, *op. cit.*, Table 147.

[3] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[4] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 189, 191.

## CONSTRUCTION

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of dividends for the respective years.[1]

The 1919 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of a sample of corporation reports tabulated from data obtained for the respective years from Moody's Manuals.

## TRANSPORTATION

The 1929 estimate of net dividends in this industry was projected to 1899 on the basis of the combined results from 1899 to 1929 of separate estimates made for the following groups:

### *Steam Railroads, Pullman and Express*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of dividends for this group.[2]

The 1919 estimate was then projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of net dividends on common and preferred stock for these industries combined.[3]

The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of data on dividends for the respective years obtained from the "Statistics of Railways," published annually by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### *Street Railways, Pipe Lines and Water Transportation*

The 1929 estimate of net dividends for this group was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of dividends.[4]

The 1919 estimate was then projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of net dividends on common and preferred stock paid to individuals by street railway corporations.[5]

The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of a sample of corporation reports tabulated from data from Moody's Manuals on street railways and water transportation for the respective years.

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[1] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 22.

[2] *Idem.*

[3] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 189, 191.

[4] Kuznets, *supra.*

[5] King, *supra.*

### COMMUNICATION

Estimates of net dividend payments in this industry from 1909 to 1929 are derived from the same sources and by the same methods that have been described in the section on mining and quarrying for the respective years.

Estimates for the period from 1899 to 1909 were reached by projecting the 1909 estimate to 1899 on the basis of data on dividends obtained from the annual reports of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and those of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the respective years.

### TRADE

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of dividends in trade.[1]

The 1919 estimate was projected to 1909 on the basis of a sample of corporation reports tabulated from data obtained for the respective years from Moody's Manuals.

The 1909 estimate of net dividends was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of net dividends, estimated for manufacturing and transportation, combined for each year from 1899 to 1909.

### FINANCE

Estimates of net dividends in finance from 1922 to 1929 were based on data obtained from the same source, and were reached by the same method, as described under agriculture for the corresponding period.

The 1922 estimate of net dividends was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of dividends paid on common stock by the National Banks, as shown in the Annual Reports of the Comptroller of Currency for the respective years.

### SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Estimates of net dividends for these industries from 1922 to 1929 were likewise based on data obtained from the annual "Statistics of Income"and were computed by the same method as described for agriculture in this period.[2]

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[1] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table 1, p. 23.

[2] "Statistics of Income," United States Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

Estimated net dividends in the service industry for the other years were procured by projecting the 1922 estimate to 1909 on the basis of the trend of estimated net dividends obtained for trade for these years. The 1909 estimate, thus secured, was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the combined net dividends estimated separately for manufacturing and transportation for the respective years.

In the miscellaneous industry group, estimates of net dividends from 1899 to 1922 were obtained by projecting the 1922 estimate to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the sum of the estimates of the foregoing industries.

## 4. Interest

### AGRICULTURE

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of interest on mortgages for this industry.[1]

The 1919 estimate thus obtained was then projected to 1899 on the basis of estimates of the Conference Board's Research Staff,[2] by Leonard Kuvin, of interest charges on farm mortgages.

### *Mining and Quarrying, Electric Light and Power and Gas, Manufacturing, Transportation and Communication*

The 1929 estimates of net interest for these industries were projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' corresponding estimates of interest for these years.[3]

The 1919 estimates were projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of net interest on funded debt for the corresponding industries.[4]

The estimates for these industries from 1899 to 1909, were procured by projecting the 1909 estimates, thus derived, to 1899 as follows: mining, manufacturing, and transportation were projected on the basis of Mr. Kuvin's annual estimates of interest charges on bonded debt and mortgages for the respective industries.[5] Electric light and power and gas and communication were projected on the basis of the results obtained when the annual amounts of funded debt for the respective industries were multiplied by the interest rates on public utility funded debt as estimated by Mr. Kuvin.[1]

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[1] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table I, p. 22.

[2] Leonard Kuvin, "Private Long-Term Debt and Interest in the United States," National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, September, 1936.

[3] Kuznets, *supra.*

[4] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 186.

[5] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, pp. 44, 46.

### CONSTRUCTION

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of interest for this industry.[2]

The 1919 estimate thus secured was projected to 1909 on the basis of the trend of the estimates of interest obtained for manufacturing in the respective years.

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of Mr. Kuvin's estimates of interest charges on industrial funded debt.[3]

### TRADE

The 1929 estimate of net interest was projected to 1919 on the basis of Dr. Kuznets' estimates of interest in trade for these years.[4]

The 1919 estimate thus secured was projected to 1899 on the basis of the estimates of net interest obtained for communication for the corresponding period.

### FINANCE

Estimates of net interest payments in finance were obtained by projecting the sum of estimates made for: (1) interest paid on savings deposits; and (2) interest paid on corporate debt and individual non-farm mortgages.

In estimating interest payments on savings deposits, estimates of the total amounts of savings deposits for all reporting banks were obtained from data in the Annual Reports of the Comptroller of Currency as follows:

From 1921 to 1929, the total amounts of savings deposits of all reporting banks were taken as shown.

From 1909 to 1921, the 1921 figure for total savings deposits was projected to 1909 on the basis of the amounts of savings deposits of mutual and stock savings banks combined for these years.

The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of the total amounts of savings deposits of all savings banks for the respective years.

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[1] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, pp. 30, 50.

[2] "Income in Nine Basic Industries," *op. cit.*, Appendix, Table I, p. 22.

[3] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

[4] Kuznets, *supra.*

The total amounts of savings deposits from 1899 to 1929 were then multiplied by the percentage yield for each year of high grade corporate bonds.[1] By projecting the 1929 estimate of interest paid on savings deposits to 1899 on the basis of the results, the annual estimates of interest payments on savings deposits were reached.

Estimates of interest payments on corporate debt and individual non-farm mortgages were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimate to 1899 on the basis of the annual amounts of interest charges on total real estate mortgages as estimated by Mr. Kuvin.[2]

### SERVICE

The 1929 estimate of net interest payments in the service industry was projected to 1909 on the basis of the results obtained by deducting interest charges on the long-term debt of manufacturing and mining from interest charges on industrial long-term debt for the respective years as estimated by Mr. Kuvin.[3]

The 1909 estimate was then projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of estimated net interest payments in communication for the respective years.

### GOVERNMENT

The 1929 estimate of net interest payments made by the government to individuals was projected to 1899 on the basis of total government interest payment figures, for the respective years, as compiled by Lewis H. Kimmel of the Conference Board's Research Staff.

### MISCELLANEOUS

The 1929 estimate of net interest payments in the miscellaneous group was projected to 1899 on the basis of a trend of net interest payments derived for these years as follows: Dr. King's estimates of net interest payments on funded debt for "All Other Industries"[4] were taken for the years 1909 to 1925. The 1925 figure was projected to 1929, and the 1909 figure to 1899, on the basis of Mr. Kuvin's estimates of interest charges on total private long-term debt for the respective years.[5]

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[1] "Standard Statistics Basebook," Vol. 80, No. 26, Sec. 5, p. B-110.

[2] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 42, 46.

[4] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 186.

[5] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

## 5. Net Rents and Royalties

### AGRICULTURE

The 1929 estimate of net rents and royalties in agriculture was projected to 1899 on the basis of estimates for these years derived from data indicating a probable trend.

The amounts of net rent paid by farmers to non-farmer landlords, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture,[1] were used for the years 1924–1929 inclusive. The 1924 figure was projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates of gross rent payments to non-farmer landlords for these years.[2] The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of the value of farm products for the respective years, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture.[3]

### MINING AND QUARRYING

Net rents and royalties for this industry represent the sum of separate estimates made for oil and gas wells, coal-mining and metal-mining industries, for the respective years.

*Oil and Gas Wells, Coal Mining*

Estimates of net rents and royalties for these industries were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimates to 1899 on the basis of data on the volume of crude petroleum production and coal production respectively.[4]

*Metal Mining*

The 1929 estimate of net rents and royalties for this industry was projected to 1899 on the basis of data on the value of metal products.[5]

### MANUFACTURING

Net rents and royalties, as estimated for 1929 in manufacturing, were assumed for 1904, 1909 and 1919 to be approximately one-half of the amount reported as factory rent in the 1909 and 1919 Censuses of Manufactures.

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[1] "Income from Farm Production," 1935, p. 10.

[2] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, p. 308.

[3] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1931," p. 699.

[4] The sources are: "Minerals Yearbook, 1937," p. 1009; "Census of Manufactures, 1929," Table 7, p. 257; "Mineral Resources, 1929," Part I, p. A 7.

[5] *Idem.*

Estimates of net rents and royalties for the other years were derived as follows: the amounts reported as value added by manufacture were taken from the 1929 Census of Manufactures for each census year from 1899 to 1929 inclusive. Estimates for the years 1910–1914 and 1920–1937 were obtained by a straight line interpolation between the census figures. Estimates of the value added by manufacture for 1899–1909 and 1915–1919 were obtained by apportioning the actual difference between the census years on the basis of a percentage distribution of the actual change, from year to year, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices for the corresponding periods.

Ratios of the estimated net rents and royalties to the value added by manufacture were then computed for 1904, 1909, 1919 and 1929 and interpolated for the other years. The resulting ratios were applied to the annual estimates of value added by manufacture to arrive at estimates of net rents and royalties from 1904 to 1929 inclusive.

The 1904 estimate of net rents and royalties thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of the estimates for the value added by manufacture for the respective years.

## TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND GAS, AND CONSTRUCTION

Because of a lack of adequate data, it was impossible to make direct estimates of this type of income for these industries. Rough estimates based on sample data indicating probable trends were obtained as follows:

### *Transportation*

The 1929 estimate was projected to 1908 on the basis of the results obtained by deducting rents received from rents paid as reported annually in the "Statistics of Railways."

### *Electric Light and Power and Gas*

The 1929 estimate of net rents and royalties was projected to 1908 on the basis of data on the total volume of electricity produced annually from 1919 to 1929, and on census data for 1902 and 1912.[1]

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[1] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1936," p. 348.

Estimates of the total volume of electricity produced for the other years were obtained by a straight-line interpolation of the census figures and the 1919 estimate.

*Communication*

The 1929 estimate of net rents and royalties was projected to 1909 on the basis of the trend of estimated net rents and royalties in electric light and power and gas.

*Construction*

Estimates of net rents and royalties in construction for the years prior to 1929 were arrived at by projecting the 1929 estimate on the basis of data on the volume of actual construction installation for the respective years.[1]

### TRADE

The 1929 estimate of net rents and royalties was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the estimates of entrepreneurial income for the respective years.

### SERVICE

Estimates of net rents and royalties in the service industry from 1899 to 1929 were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimate on the basis of the trend of salaries and wages for this industry.

### FINANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Estimates of net rents and royalties from 1899 to 1929 for the finance and miscellaneous classifications were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimates on the basis of the trend of the sum of the estimates of the foregoing industries.

## 6. Other Accountable Income Items

### INTEREST ON OWNED HOMES

The 1929 estimate of interest on owned homes was projected to 1899 on the basis of Mr. Kuvin's estimates of interest charges on non-farm mortgages for the respective years.[2]

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[1] United States Department of Commerce, "Survey of Current Business, Annual Supplement, 1931," p. 190.

[2] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

## NET RESIDENTIAL RENT

Net residential rent includes estimates of net rent on non-farm and farm homes, derived separately, from 1899 to 1929.

Estimates of net rent on non-farm homes were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimate to 1909 on the basis of the trend of Dr. Leven's estimates of residential rent for the respective years.[1] The 1909 estimate thus secured was projected to 1899 on the basis of estimates of net rent derived as follows: the number of rented non-farm dwellings was taken from the 1910 Census of Population for 1909, and an estimate of the number of rented non-farm dwellings made for 1899 on the basis of data on the total number of non-farm dwellings and the percentage of non-farm dwellings rented, obtained from the same source. Intercensal estimates of the number of non-farm rented dwellings were obtained by a straight-line interpolation between the census figures.

The annual estimates of the number of non-farm rented dwellings thus derived were multiplied by an index of residential rents, obtained for the respective years by reading the data from the curve of the chart published in *The Real Estate Analyst* of January, 1938, pp. 864ff.

Estimates of net rent on farm dwellings from 1909 to 1929 were obtained by projecting the 1929 estimate on the basis of the same trend used in estimating net rents and royalties in agriculture for the respective years. The 1909 estimate thus derived was projected to 1899 on the basis of estimates of net rent on farm dwellings obtained in the same manner as described for non-farm dwellings for the respective years.

## PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

### *Private*

Estimates of pensions paid in private industry for 1927 and 1928 were obtained as described for the year 1929.

Estimates of compensation payments for 1927 and 1928 were secured by projecting the 1929 estimate on the basis of the estimated total salaries and wages in private industry.

The separate estimates were added for 1927 and for 1928. The combined estimate for 1927 was then projected to 1909 on the basis of the results obtained by deducting government pensions and compensation payments from total pensions and compensation payments as estimated by Dr. King for the respective years.[1] The 1909 estimate thus secured was projected to 1899 on the basis of the trend of the sum of the estimated salaries and wages in mining, manufacturing and transportation.

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[1] Leven, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

*Public*

Estimates of government pensions and compensation payments for 1927 and 1928 were derived in the same manner as the 1929 estimates. The 1927 estimate of total government pensions and compensation payments was then projected to 1909 on the basis of Dr. King's estimates for 1909–1929.[2] The 1909 estimate, thus derived, was projected to 1899 on the basis of the amounts expended for war service pensions for the respective years.[3]

### Private Direct Relief Payments

All data utilized for these estimates were obtained from publications of, and correspondence with, The John Price Jones Corporation, New York.

The 1929 estimate of private direct relief was projected to 1921 on the basis of data on the amounts of bequests to educational, philanthropic, religious and charitable institutions for each year.[4] The 1921 estimate was then projected to 1910 on the basis of the trend of the sum of the number of donations to Children's Aid Societies and the number of contributions to Associations for Improving the Condition of the Poor, obtained by correspondence, for the respective years. The 1910 estimate of the amount of donations to philanthropy, thus secured, was assumed constant for the years 1899–1910 inclusive.

## B. NATIONAL INCOME, CENSUS YEARS, 1799–1899

In the foregoing description of methods, one phrase, "the 1929 figure was projected to 1899 on the basis of an index . . .", has recurred time and again. Some explanation of the method of projection used is therefore in order.

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[1] "National Income and Its Purchasing Power," *op. cit.*, pp. 74, 369.

[2] *Idem.*

[3] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1934," p. 151.

[4] The John Price Jones Corporation, New York, "America Gives Away $2,219,700,000 in a Year."

Many of the sources used in making the estimates for 1929 were not available for earlier years. In order to obtain comparable totals for the various years the procedure generally adopted has been to make the best estimate possible for 1929 and preceding years on the basis of source material that is comparable throughout the period. The estimate for each item for each year has therefore been expressed as a percentage of the comparable estimate for 1929. Finally, each of these percentages has been applied to a second 1929 estimate based on all available data, and the result has been used as the final estimate for the year which that particular percentage represented. For example, entrepreneurial income in a certain industry in 1911 may have been exactly 50% of the figure estimated for 1929 on the basis of comparable source material. The most dependable figure for 1929, which was based on all data available for that year, whether or not comparable with available figures for earlier years, was then multiplied by 50% to give the estimated entrepreneurial income for 1911.

With a single relatively unimportant exception,[1] this principle has been applied throughout in estimating the national income in the nineteenth century. The most accurate estimates that could be constructed of the income produced in each industrial group in each census year were used to project the final estimates for 1899[2] back over the preceding 100 years. The following sections take up the sources and methods used in constructing these index series.

An understanding of the methods will be made easier by an explanation of certain terms which appear frequently in the description. When a series is "linked" or "tied" to an estimate for a particular year, or when such an estimate is "projected," "extended," or "carried back," on a series, what is done is exactly the same as the process described above in connection with the carrying back of the 1929 estimates through the year 1899. The assumption involved is that the fluctuations in the series on which an estimate is carried back are the same in direction and in relative size as the fluctuations in the figure the estimate of which is carried back.

When a series is "inflated," it is adjusted so as to reflect price changes. For example, we might have a series representing the number of bushels of oats produced in each census year. In order to estimate income produced by growers of oats, the procedure would be to "inflate" this series of physical quantities by multiplying the quantity given for each year by an index number showing the price of oats in that year as related to the price of oats in some "base" year. Suppose that between 1810 and 1890 the production of oats doubled in physical volume. Suppose further that an index of the price of oats showed that in 1810 the price was 175% of the price in the base year, while in 1890 the index showed a price only 87.5% of that in the base year. The production figure for 1810 would be multiplied by 175%; the production figure for 1890 would be multiplied by 87.5%. The inflated index would show that the total real income produced by growers of oats was the same in 1810 as in 1890, as would in fact have been the case. In a few cases a series of values was "deflated" instead of being inflated. The procedure here was just the reverse; the value series was divided by price index numbers, so that the effect of price changes on the total value produced was eliminated.

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[1] The fishing industry.

[2] These 1899 estimates were made by use of the sources and methods described in the preceding section of this Appendix.

Three sorts of price indexes were used in making these income estimates. To indicate wholesale prices, the Warren-Pearson wholesale price index using variable group weight was selected. This index has been published in a volume entitled "Wholesale Prices for 213 Years, 1720 to 1932," by Cornell University (1932). The Conference Board's Cost of Living Index was correlated with this wholesale price index and extended back through 1799 on the basis of the apparent relationship between the two indexes. The third price index used in the study, the "General Price Level," was based on that constructed by Mr. Carl Snyder of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which was extended from 1880 back to 1799 by the same method employed in projecting the Cost of Living Index back to that date.

In making the estimates for 1899 and later years, data originally reported on a fiscal year basis were converted to apply to calendar years by computing averages of two consecutive fiscal years. This method is not practicable where the basic data are collected only at ten-year intervals. Consequently, the estimates made for the earlier years, that is, between 1799 and 1889, inclusive, apply to no specific year but to a twelve months' period beginning and ending within the two years beginning on January 1 of the year indicated. For example, the totals for 1799 for each industry represent the income realized during a twelve-months' period beginning some time after January 1, 1799 and ending some time before January 1, 1801.

## AGRICULTURE

Estimates of income from agriculture for the second half of the nineteenth century were based directly on census figures, unchanged save for the deduction of the value of domestic manufactures where this was reported separately. The Census of 1860 reported production largely in terms of physical quantities, and the valuation of Michael Mulhall[1] was used in the manner explained below to estimate the value of reported production in that year.

For the year 1860, an estimate was made by interpolating on the curve of agricultural production as reported by the censuses the rate of change shown by Mulhall for the aggregate value of grain, cotton, hay, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables and fruit, meat and tallow, dairy products, eggs and poultry, wool and hides, etc.

The estimates for the first half of the century are based on a weighted composite index, the components of which purport to show the value of each class of farm products. Total value of agricultural production in 1870 was taken as the base for the index, the components being weighted roughly according to the relative value of the various groups of products in 1850. The system used in weighting was to assign to each component series a weight corresponding to the value of all products the recorded production of which showed the same trend as did the component.

The values used in constructing the index were taken largely from Mulhall. Component series included and weights used are as follows:

| Series | Unit | Weight |
|---|---|---|
| I. *Production* | | |
| A Grain | bushel | 26.1 |
| B Cotton | pound | 7.6 |
| C Tobacco | " | 20.8 |
| II. *Domestic consumption* | | |
| D Grain | bushel | 4.3 |
| E Cotton | pound | 0.4 |
| F Tobacco | " | 0.5 |
| III. *Miscellaneous* | | |
| G Capital invested in agriculture[2] | dollars | 20.9 |
| H Population of United States | person | 6.0 |
| IV. *Compound series* | | |
| ABC total value of grain, cotton, and tobacco produced | 1910–14 dollars | 3.5 |
| BC total value of cotton and tobacco produced | 1910–14 dollars | 0.3 |
| DEF total value of grain, cotton, and tobacco consumed | 1910–14 dollars | 9.6 |

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[1] See Michael Mulhall, "The Dictionary of Statistics," London, 1903.

[2] See below.

This composite index was inflated by using the Warren-Pearson index of wholesale prices of farm products. Estimates of the total value of farm production for the census years 1800 through 1840 were then made on the basis of the relationship shown by the index between 1870 and the earlier years.

As a result of these methods a series was obtained showing the estimated value of agricultural production in each census year from 1800 through 1900. The next step was to subtract allowances for seed, fertilizer and depreciation. The value of farm implements and machinery on farms was obtained from the census reports for 1850 and succeeding years. Mulhall[1] published estimates of the value of agricultural capital for 1810 and 1840–80 inclusive. The figure for implements and machinery was carried back to 1810 on the basis of these estimates, and values for 1800, 1820 and 1830 were obtained by reading from the smoothed curve. Of the value of implements and machinery, thus estimated, 6% was assumed to be a fair allowance for depreciation. For cost of seed, a deduction was made of 3% of the value of total agricultural production, or about 4.7% of the value of crops.[2] In order to determine the amount to be deducted for cost of fertilizer, the value of artificial fertilizer manufactured in 1890 and 1900, as reported by the census, was deflated by use of a price index. A constant rate of increase in the quantity produced was assumed for 1850–1900. Quantities estimated on this basis for the earlier years were inflated by the price index, and taken as a final deduction from total value produced on farms.

These deductions having been made, the series of values of net production was linked to the figure computed by the Conference Board for farm income in 1899.

## MANUFACTURING

In estimating income produced in the manufacturing industry, the general plan was to deduct from total value of output the cost of raw materials, taxes, repairs, and losses by fire, flood, etc. Census data as to output, raw materials and capital were available for all census years except 1800 and 1830, when no inquiry was made into the state of manufacturing industry, and 1810, when only output figures were gathered. Taxes, repairs and losses of types usually covered by insurance were assumed to average 2.2%[1] of the capital investment annually.

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[1] Mulhall, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

[2] United States Department of Agriculture, "Yearbook of Agriculture, 1935," Washington, D. C., p. 675. Ratio of seed cost to crop sales.

Important adjustments were necessary in most of this census material, both to render the figures comparable from year to year and to allow for under-reporting and omissions.

The major respects in which the several censuses differed in scope, and the adjustments made on this account, were as follows:

> *1850* and *1860:* Included mining and fishing under the head of manufacturing. The capital, raw materials and output figures reported for these industries were deducted from the corresponding totals reported for manufacturing.
>
> *1870:* Included parts of mining and fishing under Manufactures. The capital, output and raw materials assigned to these parts were deducted from the corresponding totals for manufacturing.

The cost of raw materials and miscellaneous expenses (2.2% of capital) were now deducted from the total value of output for each year to obtain a net product. To this was added the value of "family manufacturing" for the years before 1880, this item having been reported in the censuses of Agriculture rather than of Manufactures for these years. The net products computed from the Censuses of Manufactures for illuminating gas in the years 1850–1900, and for electric power production in the years 1880–1890, were deducted from the net value of factory and family manufacturing. The resulting series for net manufacturing product was used as an index of income in manufacturing, the estimates for 1899 being projected back to 1849–1850 on this basis.

Before the adjustments described above were made, the census material for the years 1850, 1860 and 1870 was corrected for under-reporting. The 1860 and 1870 totals finally used were those estimated by General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census in 1870, from a comparison of the reports of the Census of Manufactures and of the Census of Occupations. His assumption was that the reasonable excess of persons reporting as gainfully occupied over the number reported as actually employed ranged from 6% to 16%.[2]

[1] On the basis of data published in the "Census of 1890" for a sample group of industries having about 13% of the total manufacturing capital.

[2] See the "Ninth Census of the United States, 1870," Vol. III, pp. 373–379: "Statistics of Wealth and Industry of the United States."

The same method, simplified in accordance with the limited nature of the data available, was used in adjusting the census reports for 1820, 1840 and 1850. Omissions in 1840 were estimated under the assumption that 16% of the gainful workers in manufacturing industry were for one reason or another unemployed, and that the ratio of the number of gainful workers remaining unaccounted for in the production tables of the census to the total number reported as employed represented the proportion of omitted to reported production. No suitable data on occupations being available for 1850, straight line interpolation between the percentages of omission in 1840 and 1860 was used to estimate the extent of omissions in 1850.

The series used as an index of income in manufacturing for 1839–1840 and earlier years was of the same general nature as that employed for the second half of the century. It was considered that neither the figures reported as total capital investment nor the 1890 ratio of capital to miscellaneous expenses could safely be used; consequently, cost of materials was the only deduction made from total value of output. The net value of production in 1830 was interpolated on a smooth curve, and the value for 1800 was extrapolated on the same curve.

## Mining and Transportation

Conference Board estimates for 1899 of income from mining and quarrying and from transportation and communication were projected back through 1849–1850 on the basis of Dr. King's figures for income in these industries.[1] The series on which are based estimates for the years 1799–1850 for these industries are described below.

### *Mining and Quarrying*

Total value of mining production in 1850 was taken from the census and adjusted for omissions by use of the same ratio employed for raising manufacturing production in that year.[2] Total mining production in 1840 was estimated from the adjusted 1850 figures by use of the ratio of the value of iron, gold, coal, salt and quarry products mined in 1840 to the value of these in 1850. Production from mines in 1820 was estimated by raising the values reported to the census for manufacturing and mining production so as to include an average output for 84% of the number of persons reporting manufacturing or mining as their occupation.[1] Income from mining in 1810 was calculated on the assumption that the share of this industry in the value of total manufacturing and mining production was the same as in 1820.

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[1] King, "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," New York, 1919, p. 138; also unpublished material.

[2] See Manufacturing, above.

A smooth curve was next fitted to these estimates, covering the years 1810, 1820, 1840 and 1850.

This curve was extended to 1799–1800, and readings taken at 1800 and at 1830. These readings were used with the above estimates to form an index series on which the original estimate for 1850 was carried back to 1799–1800.

*Transportation and Communication*

From unpublished estimates made by Dr. King, it was possible to break down his figure for transportation in 1850 into two parts, water and land. These values respectively were used as weights in a composite index including an inflated series of domestic shipping tonnage engaged in trade[2] and a series of the annual values of the total commercial movement (*see* Commerce). This composite index was employed as a basis on which to project the 1849 estimate back through 1799–1800.

## LIGHT AND POWER

The series representing income from the light and power industry was based on census data for 1849–1850 and succeeding years. Figures for capital, cost of raw materials, and output of illuminating gas and electric power were treated as were the corresponding figures for the manufacturing industry (*see* Manufacturing) to obtain estimates of net income produced.

No figures for the gas industry were reported in the census of 1860 or in that of 1880. Data on the electric power industry were not reported prior to 1880. The 1880 census figures for the latter were carried back through 1850 on the basis of estimates by Dr. King for private electric companies.[3] The missing figures in the gas industry series were estimated from smoothed curves drawn on a semi-logarithmic scale.

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[1] See Manufacturing, above.

[2] Estimated from data published in J. D. B. De Bow, "Compendium of the Seventh Census," Washington, D. C., 1854, p. 191, and in the "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1912," p. 784.

[3] "Wealth and Income," *op. cit.*, pp. 260–263.

The series of net income figures thus derived was extended back through 1829–1830, consideration being given to the early history of the use of illuminating gas in this country. The estimates of income from electric light and power and gas for 1899 were projected back through 1829–1830 on the basis of this extended series.

## Commerce

Estimates of income in commerce for the second half of the nineteenth century are based on the number of persons reported to the census as pursuing specified commercial occupations in these years. This series was inflated by use of an index of the general level of wholesale prices, and the estimate of income in commerce previously prepared for 1899 was carried back through 1849–1850 on the inflated series.

The total thus obtained for 1849–1850 was carried back through 1799–1800 on a composite index of the annual commercial movement constructed as follows: From data and estimates from the Compendium of the Sixth Census[1] and elsewhere, the total value of the commerce of the country as a whole in 1850 was broken down into four divisions. These were western river, Great Lakes, foreign, and coastwise and overland trade. An index was prepared for each division. The value of western river commerce was carried back on a series of the value of exports from the state of Louisiana.[2] The value of Great Lakes trade was projected back through 1820 on the basis of the shipping tonnage in the trade on the Lakes,[3] and extended back through 1800 on the assumption of a constant rate of increase. The value of coastwise and overland commerce was carried back through 1800 on an inflated series of shipping tonnage in the coastwise trade. The figures for total foreign trade were taken directly from the Statistical Abstract.[4] These estimates of the value of commercial movement were then combined to form the index on which the 1850 figure for income in commerce was carried back through 1800.

[1] *Op. cit.*, p. 189.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 187. Extended from 1810 back to 1800 on assumption of a constant rate of increase.

[3] Inflated by use of wholesale price index.

[4] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1908," pp. 670–671.

## CONSTRUCTION

The series used to indicate changes in income from building construction during the nineteenth century consisted of two parts. The section extending from 1850 through 1899 was constructed from rough estimates of total wages earned in the industry. These were derived from the census reports of the number of persons in various building trades, with average real wage rates in each trade over the period.

The section of the index covering the years 1800–1850 was a composite of two series, first, the tonnage of American vessels built annually[1] and, second, the annual increase in the population of the country. These were weighted according to the value respectively of ships and of houses reported built during the census year 1840, and the composite series was linked to the 1850 figure for total wages earned.

The whole series, 1800–1899, was finally inflated by use of a wholesale price index and used as a basis on which to project back through 1799–1800 the estimates of income in building construction for 1899.

## GOVERNMENT

The series used to indicate the amount of income from government between 1860 and 1899 consisted of the estimates of total per capita taxes prepared by Dr. King.[2] To obtain figures for the years 1800–1850, this series was deflated and the result charted as a smooth curve. An estimate of the total per capita cost of government made by the United States Secretary of State in 1832[3] was deflated and incorporated in the curve, as was an estimate for 1850 made by averaging Dr. King's figure for 1850 with an amount computed by J. D. B. De Bow[4] from incomplete census returns for that year. By extrapolation on the curve, the per capita real cost of government was estimated for 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830. A reading from the curve was also taken for 1840, while the average above referred to was accepted for 1850. The whole series was now reflated and per capita taxes for each year multiplied by the population returned by the census for that year. The result was used to project back to 1800 the estimate for total income in government for 1899.

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[1] "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1912," p. 784.

[2] "Wealth and Income," *op. cit.*, p. 143.

[3] "Compendium of the Seventh Census," *op. cit.*, p. 190.

[4] *Idem.*

### SERVICE

The estimate of total national income from the service industry in 1899 was carried back through 1849–1850 on the basis of the number of individuals in service occupations, and projected to 1799–1800 on an index of the urban population of the country.

The series consisting of the number reported to each census after 1840 as engaged in service was inflated by use of a price index. The total number of inhabitants in twenty-three leading cities at each census from 1800 through 1850 was likewise inflated, and the result linked to the occupations series at 1850. The estimate for 1899 was carried back to 1799–1800 on the index thus derived.

### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTION

The Conference Board income estimates for 1899 and succeeding years do not include fishing as a distinct industry. Finance, however, is classified separately. The 1899 estimate of income in finance was therefore added to the total of the miscellaneous group for that year. Dr. King's estimate[1] of income from fishing was deducted from total miscellaneous production. With these adjustments, the 1899 figure for miscellaneous industries was carried back through 1799–1800 on an index of all other realized production income.

Dr. King's estimates of income from fishing have been accepted in toto for the years 1850–1900. An inflated series of the shipping tonnage[2] in the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries was used to carry these income estimates back to 1799–1800.

## C. OTHER ACCOUNTABLE INCOME ITEMS, 1799–1889

### SECTION 1: UNDERLYING ESTIMATES

A considerable part of the material used in making the estimates described below was of necessity likewise based on estimates. In this category fall the classifying of homes as farm or non-farm, as well as the apportionment of these groups between tenure classes.

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[1] "Wealth and Income," *op. cit.*, p. 138.

[2] Estimated from data in the "Compendium of the Seventh Census," *op. cit.*, p. 191, and the Statistical Abstract for 1912, *op. cit.*, p. 784.

The rent indexes for both farm and non-farm homes and the series of ratios of debt to value with regard to non-farm real estate were also estimated. These problems will be taken up in order.

In order to determine the total number of homes in each census year, the average family size was read from a curve incorporating census data for 1790 and for the years after 1850. The total population figure at each census was then divided by the average size of family. Census figures for the number of farm families for 1890 and subsequent years and for the number of farms at each enumeration from 1850 through 1880 were subtracted from the total number of families. In this way estimates of the number of farm and of non-farm families for 1850 and succeeding years were obtained. Each of these two series was next charted on a semi-logarithmic scale and the trends projected back to 1800. These projected trend lines were adjusted upward and downward until the sum of the readings from the two smooth curves for each census year equalled the estimated total number of all families in that year, the degree of curvature in the two lines being approximately equal. The readings taken were assumed to represent the approximate distribution of the population between farm and non-farm families.

The next problem was to obtain tenancy ratios for each of these classes. A rough correlation was found, using census data for the years 1880–1930, between farm tenancy and the valuation per acre of agricultural land and buildings. A smooth curve was drawn through the plotted points from the latter series,[1] and readings taken for 1800, 1820, 1830 and 1840. Readings from the line of relationship between tenancy and valuation in the census years 1880–1930 were then taken to determine the tenancy ratio corresponding to the value of farms per acre in each census year before 1880. The ratios thus obtained for 1799–1880, with the census ratios for 1880–1900, were applied to the estimated number of farm homes in the respective years. The resulting series was accepted as the number of rented farm homes, 1799–1900.

The tenancy ratios for non-farm homes were estimated by a similar procedure. It was assumed that a relationship existed between non-farm tenancy and the average price of a home. The closest approximation to this latter figure obtainable was the value per non-farm family of all non-farm real estate. The census figure for total value of all property for 1900 was carried back through

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[1] Based on census figures after 1840, and Mulhall's estimates for 1810.

1860 on the basis of total assessed value of real property, and through 1850 on the basis of the changes in the true value of all property. The resulting series was divided by the estimated number of non-farm families to give the requisite value per family for the years 1850–1900. In order to estimate the comparable values for 1800–1840, this series was deflated by a rough index of the cost of living, charted on a semi-logarithmic scale, and a smooth curve drawn through all known points and extended back to 1800. Readings from this curve were deflated and used as values of non-farm real estate per non-farm family, 1800–1840.

It was felt that the twentieth century development of new methods of transportation had altered the old relationship between tenancy and land values. Instead of attempting to estimate tenancy ratios on the basis of the relationship prevailing after 1900, therefore, it was arbitrarily assumed that a non-farm tenancy ratio of 5% existed in 1800. This percentage was plotted against the average value of non-farm real estate per non-farm family in that year. The tenancy ratios published in the census for 1890 and 1900 were likewise plotted against the value of such real estate per family. A regular curve was drawn through these three points, and the tenancy ratio corresponding to the estimated value of real estate per family in each census year was read off and recorded. These ratios were applied to the corresponding totals for number of non-farm families, to obtain the number of non-farm homes rented in each year.[1]

No satisfactory index of rents was available for census years prior to 1870. That published by the Real Estate Analysts, Inc., in *The Real Estate Analyst* in 1938,[2] was correlated roughly with the cost-of-living index for the years 1870–1879, and extended back to 1799–1800. The index number for each census year was then multiplied by the value per non-farm family of non-farm real estate in that year. The resulting series showed the trend of land values and the cyclical fluctuations of the cost of living. This series was used as an index of non-farm residential rents.

*The Real Estate Analyst* index of residential rents was extended back from 1870 to 1799–1800 on the series of values per acre of farm real estate, and used as an index of the farm home rent level.

The debt-value ratio used in estimating the amounts of interest on owned homes was derived from the ratios published by the Conference Board[1] for 1900, 1904, 1912, 1922 and 1929. This series was charted on a semi-logarithmic scale. A smooth curve was drawn, representing the trend of the ratios, and was extended back to 1799–1800. Readings from this curve for the census years of the nineteenth century were used as the debt-value ratios.

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[1] These were subtracted from total non-farm homes to give the number of owned non-farm homes for which interest payments were estimated. See below.

[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 865.

## SECTION 2: FINAL ESTIMATES

### *Interest on Owned Homes:*

To obtain estimates for the amount of interest on owned homes, the procedure was as follows: For each census year during the period the product of three factors was computed:[2] value of all non-farm real estate and improvements per non-farm family, the ratio of mortgage debt encumbrance to value of non-farm real estate, and the number of owned non-farm homes. The resulting series was used as an index on which to project back to 1799–1800 the Conference Board estimate for 1900 of interest on owned homes.[3]

### *Private Pensions and Compensation for Injuries:*

Conference Board estimates[2] of the value of this item for 1899–1938 were charted on a semi-logarithmic scale. A trend line was fitted to the plotted points and projected back and downward to the $500,000 level. Readings taken from this curve for the census years 1859–1890 are presented as the final estimates of the value of this item.

### *Private Direct Relief:*

A series representing physical production in manufacturing, 1799–1900, was derived by deflating the dollar amounts of manufacturing income with an index of the prices of manufactured products.[4] To the series so obtained was fitted a trend line, from which values were read off for each census year. The percentage deviation of the actual production was next computed.

It was assumed that relief payments would vary inversely to manufacturing production in the short run, but would in the long run increase proportionately with the increasing importance of manufacturing industry as a source of national income. Therefore, the positive deviations of physical production from trend were expressed as negative percentages, and vice versa. These percentages were next applied to values read from the trend line of income produced in manufacturing. In effect, then, the trend of these relief estimates is the trend of manufacturing income; the cyclical movements are equal in degree but opposite in direction to the fluctuations in physical volume of manufacturing production.

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[1] Kuvin, *op. cit.*, pp. 63ff. Ratio of accountable non-farm mortgage debt to the value of non-farm real property.

[2] See above, Section 1, for sources.

[3] Unpublished.

[4] Derived from Warren-Pearson's group indexes, in "Wholesale Prices for 213 Years," *op. cit.*

### *Net Rent on Non-farm Homes:*

These figures were obtained by use of two separate series. The number of rented non-farm homes was calculated for each census year by deducting from the number of all homes an estimate of the number of farm homes,[1] and applying to the result a percentage ratio[1] of non-farm rented to all non-farm homes. The result was multiplied by an index number[1] representing the level of non-farm residential rents. The Conference Board estimate[2] of net rent on non-farm homes in 1900 was projected back to 1799–1800 on the basis of this final series.

### *Net Rent on Farm Homes:*

A corresponding procedure was adopted for farm homes, the number rented being obtained by use of a tenancy ratio,[1] then multiplied by the index of the farm rent level,[1] and finally tied to the Conference Board estimate[1] of net rent on farm homes for 1900.

### *Government Pensions and Compensation for Injuries:*

The Conference Board estimate[2] of the value of this item was carried back to 1799–1800 on the assumption that these payments maintained a constant proportional relationship to the pension disbursements[3] of the Federal Government.

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[1] See above, Section 1, for sources and methods of deriving this series.

[2] Unpublished.

[3] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1922," p. 650.